

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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August 21 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 89° 2 p.m. 83°
Humidity 91 70

August 21 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 77° 2 p.m. 85°
Humidity 83 59

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.75

3000 日一十月七年卯乙

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

六拜禮 號一廿月八年英倫曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

BRITISH PROGRESS IN THE DARDANELLES.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES REPORTED FROM ALSACE

Later Details Concerning the Arabic.

ONLY TWO AMERICANS MISSING NOW.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE DARDANELLES.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

August 20, 5.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles a communique states that the British left has progressed on the plain of Suvla.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

MORE HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

August 20, 5.45 p.m.
A Paris communique says that all is quiet on the western front except for some grenade fighting in Argonne.
The Germans lost very heavily at Ling and Schratz Maennle, their bodies were strewn over 250 metres of the ground we had captured.

"EYE-WITNESS."

HIS NEW APPOINTMENT.

August 20, 4.20 p.m.
Lieut. Colonel Swinton, formerly "Eye-Witness" at the front, has been appointed secretary to the Imperial Defence Committee.

THE WHITE STAR LINER.

WHOLE SIDE OF SHIP TORN OUT.

August 20, 4.20 p.m.
The Captain of the Arabic, who was injured in the leg, says now that he not only saw the submarine but also saw the torpedo approach the ship. It was impossible to escape and he had only eight minutes in which to launch the boats.
The assistant purser said that the torpedo hit the ship near the engine room boilers and exploded.
Most of the passengers had just finished breakfast.
The whole side of the ship was torn out.

ONLY TWO AMERICANS MISSING.

August 20, 6.10 p.m.
The only Americans now missing are Mr. Edmund Woods and Mrs. Josephine Brugniere.

MISHAP TO BRITISH SUBMARINE.

RUNS AGROUND OFF SALTHOLM.

August 20, 6.10 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that the British submarine E 12, en route for the Baltic, grounded yesterday off the Danish island of Saltholm. Fifteen officers and men were saved, and fifteen are reported missing.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BULGARIAN POLITICAL CHANGES.

August 20, 12.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Sofia states that the Bulgarian war minister, General Fitchef, resigned on account of bad health.
General Jecoff has been appointed his successor. The latter was recently the military expert in the abortive negotiations with Turkey. He has been second in command on the General Staff and was the captor of Adrianople, and is essentially a soldier and not a politician.

GERMAN SUBMARINE WARFARE.

August 19, 7.05 p.m.
The Wilson liner Sorbino and two British steamers have been sunk, the crews being saved.

August 20, 12.25 p.m.
The British steamers the Baron Erskine 5,500 tons and the Restormel 3,000 tons have been sunk. The crews have been saved.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

WHITE STAR LINER SUNK.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

August 19, 6.25 p.m.
The White Star liner Arabic has been torpedoed.
August 19, 6.35 p.m.
The Arabic foundered off Fastnet after having floated for only eleven minutes.
Eleven boats got away and it is feared that a large number of passengers have been lost.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED ON BOARD.

August 19, 7.40 p.m.
The Arabic, which was a vessel of 15,000 tons, sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday afternoon and was sunk at 9.15 a.m. to-day.
It is understood that there were no first-class passengers on board, the total being about one hundred, and seventy second and third class passengers, and about two hundred and fifty of a crew.
A number of the passengers were Americans.
The White Star Company says that some fifteen boats are now en route to Queenstown, but it is not yet known whether there is any loss of life.

AMPLE BOAT ACCOMMODATION.

August 19, 8.15 p.m.
It is now learned that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning.

The latest list shows that there were on board 132 second-class passengers, 48 steerage passengers and 243 of a crew.
There were ample boats carried by the Arabic, a much larger number than necessary, and the boats known to be afloat could easily accommodate the above total.

August 19, 8.40 p.m.
The White Star Line announces that 375 have been saved and 48 are still unaccounted for.

August 19, 10.30 p.m.
The Press Bureau repeats the White Star Line's statement that 48 of those on board the Arabic, when she was torpedoed, are still unaccounted for, and says that there were twenty-six American passengers on board.

EXCELLENT CONDUCT ON BOARD.

August 20, 3.40 a.m.
Two vessels arrived at Queenstown in the evening with 175 passengers and 218 members of the crew of the Arabic, who had been rescued from eleven of the Arabic's boats.

The appearance of the rescued was most pitiable. Their clothing was sooty and they were without hats. Many had injuries on the head and face and had to be taken to hotels in motor-cars attended by doctors.

Prior to the torpedoing of the Arabic the passengers saw a British steamer torpedoed, and rushed frightened, for their lifeboats. These had just been adjusted when the Arabic was torpedoed.
Lifeboats and rafts were quickly launched, the passengers scrambling in. Many fell into the water and clung to the rafts. Two sailors swam and lifted on to a raft a woman who was shrieking for help.

Many of the ladies on the Arabic were in their berths at the time of the torpedoing and ran on deck in their night-dresses, and these were provided with blankets.

An American passenger, clad in a dressing gown, said that but for the splendid discipline of the crew over two hundred people would have perished.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

ONLY EIGHT UNACCOUNTED FOR.

August 20, 10.30 a.m.
The office of the White Star Line state that all the passengers of the Arabic, with the exception of eight, have been saved and landed at Queenstown. Of the eight hitherto unaccounted for, four are Americans.

EARL KITCHENER AT THE FRONT.

August 20, 4.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that it is officially announced that Earl Kitchener visited the French Army on Monday and Tuesday with M. Millerand, the French Minister for War, and on Wednesday thoroughly inspected the French front.

Earl Kitchener complimented the generals on the fine appearance and discipline of their troops and had long interviews with General Joffre and M. Millerand. After discussing questions affecting the two armies, the most urgent matters were promptly settled.
M. Millerand, speaking at a dinner on Tuesday evening, said that Earl Kitchener's repeated expression of admiration and confidence would be a recompense and encouragement for the troops. The enemy was no longer nursing illusions and was already seeking to excite pacific demonstrations among neutrals and belligerents, but the troops, the people and the Government of France were more than ever resolved not to lay down their arms until the goal is reached, even if the way be as long as the road to Tipperary.

Earl Kitchener, speaking in French, replied that, after seeing the French Armies, he was more confident than ever of final victory. He reiterated that Great Britain is resolved to make every effort to aid her faithful Ally to reach the goal of victory.

While inspecting the French front Earl Kitchener wore his French war medal of 1870 above his British orders, and he did not conceal his joy at being again in the midst of the Army in whose ranks he once fought.

While reviewing a division including African troops, Earl Kitchener spoke in Arabic to an Algerian officer, to whom he said that the chiefs and native soldiers could be entirely confident in the final success of the Allies. The Officer, after a moment's astonishment replied that they were all absolutely convinced of ultimate victory.

While another division was being inspected, M. Millerand, standing in front of the colours, decorated Major General Yarde Buller and Colonel Fitzgerald with the Legion of Honour. This was a significant scene and took place on Monday afternoon.

Day was closing on the undulating plains of Champagne when Earl Kitchener arrived at the cavalry division on the left. Earl Kitchener, in a motor car, advanced to meet the General commanding, who saluted with a fine swing of the sword.

Earl Kitchener recognised him as General Bratier a member of Col. Marchand's Fashoda Mission. They shook hands and recalled how their careers touched on African soil. Earl Kitchener asked after Col. Marchand, who is now a divisional General. The cavalry then galloped past.

When he bade farewell to Generalissimo Joffre at Bar-le-Duc on Tuesday evening a company of infantry, all decorated for valour formed a guard of honour. It was impossible to keep Earl Kitchener's identity a secret and the crowd of inhabitants cheered him when he addressed the company of heroes.

M. Millerand in company with Earl Kitchener on Wednesday visited the British trenches, inspected the flying squadron and reviewed the troops in the British cantonment, being most impressed by their bearing. A pleasant surprise was arranged for M. Millerand. A brigade of Guards massed beside an old Flemish mill where the Anglo-French colours were flying. The band played the Marseillaise when M. Millerand passed along their front and then the English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh battalions marched past M. Millerand and Earl Kitchener, fife and bagpipes playing the airs of the respective countries, while aeroplanes circled overhead.

FRENCH PIERCE THE GERMAN LINES.

August 19, 5.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris reports great activity throughout Artois. The French stormed a German salient in the region of Souchez and repulsed several German counter-attacks. French artillery in various sectors overcame the enemy's batteries. Violent hand-to-hand fighting is proceeding on the summit of Ling, while the French have further advanced at Schratzmaende, taking a number of prisoners.

A message from Amsterdam says that a French all day long bombardment between Angres and Souchez is reported in the Berlin communique and the Germans admit that the French thereafter penetrated the German lines.

August 20, 1.15 a.m.
A Paris communique last night reports that an intense artillery duel continued along most of the front. The Germans in the Vosges limited their action against our positions at Lingkopf and Schratzmaende to a violent cannonade. We took some prisoners and five machine-guns during the fight which gained us ground in Artois yesterday.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Earl Kitchener visited the French Army on Monday and Tuesday. There are now 435 controlled munitions establishments in the United Kingdom.

The British Embassy at Washington announces that the Allies have agreed that cotton shall be contraband.

The only Americans now missing on the Arabic are Mr. Edmund Woods and Mrs. Josephine Brugniere.

The White Star liner Arabic (15,000 tons) bound from Liverpool to New York was torpedoed on Thursday.

A Petrograd communique says that the enemy continued vigorously to develop his success achieved at Kovno.

A Berlin communique says that Novogorodsk has been captured and over 2,000 prisoners have been taken.

Lieut. Colonel Swinton formerly "Eye Witness" at the front, has been appointed secretary to the Imperial Defence Committee.

The Bulgarian War Minister, General Fitchef, has resigned owing to ill-health; General Jecoff has been appointed his successor.

The enemy displaying increasing vigour in his attack on the Novogorodsk fortifications on the right bank of the Vistula.

Russian warships, guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, retired after a fight with the enemy owing to the superiority of the enemy fleet.

The Reichstag has opened and the president in his opening speech described the German successes as bordering on the fabulous.

The purser of the Arabic says that the torpedo hit the ship near the engine room boilers and exploded. The whole side of the ship was torn out.

The British Minister at Athens had an audience with the King and subsequently a conference with M. Venizelos. The King desired to see the other Entente Ministers.

The Admiralty announces that submarine E 11, en route to the Baltic, grounded yesterday on the Danish island Saltholm. Fifteen officers and men have been saved and fifteen are missing.

The Captain of the Arabic says that he not only saw the submarine but saw the torpedo approach the ship. It was impossible to escape. He had only eight minutes in which to launch the boats.

The Norwegian newspaper the Aften Post says that the Norwegian people have received with hot indignation and bitterness the news of the treatment of the Norwegian mails packet by the German submarine.

DUNN FURNET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, August 23.

Sale of Shares—G.E. Lammer's Sales Room—noon.
Sale of steam Launch White Star—Ah King's Slipway—G.E. Lammer—5.50 p.m.

Tuesday, August 24.
Sale of Leasehold Property—G. A. Lammer's Sales Room—8 p.m.

Saturday, August 28.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. meeting of Shareholders—noon.
Aquatic Y.C.C.—8 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
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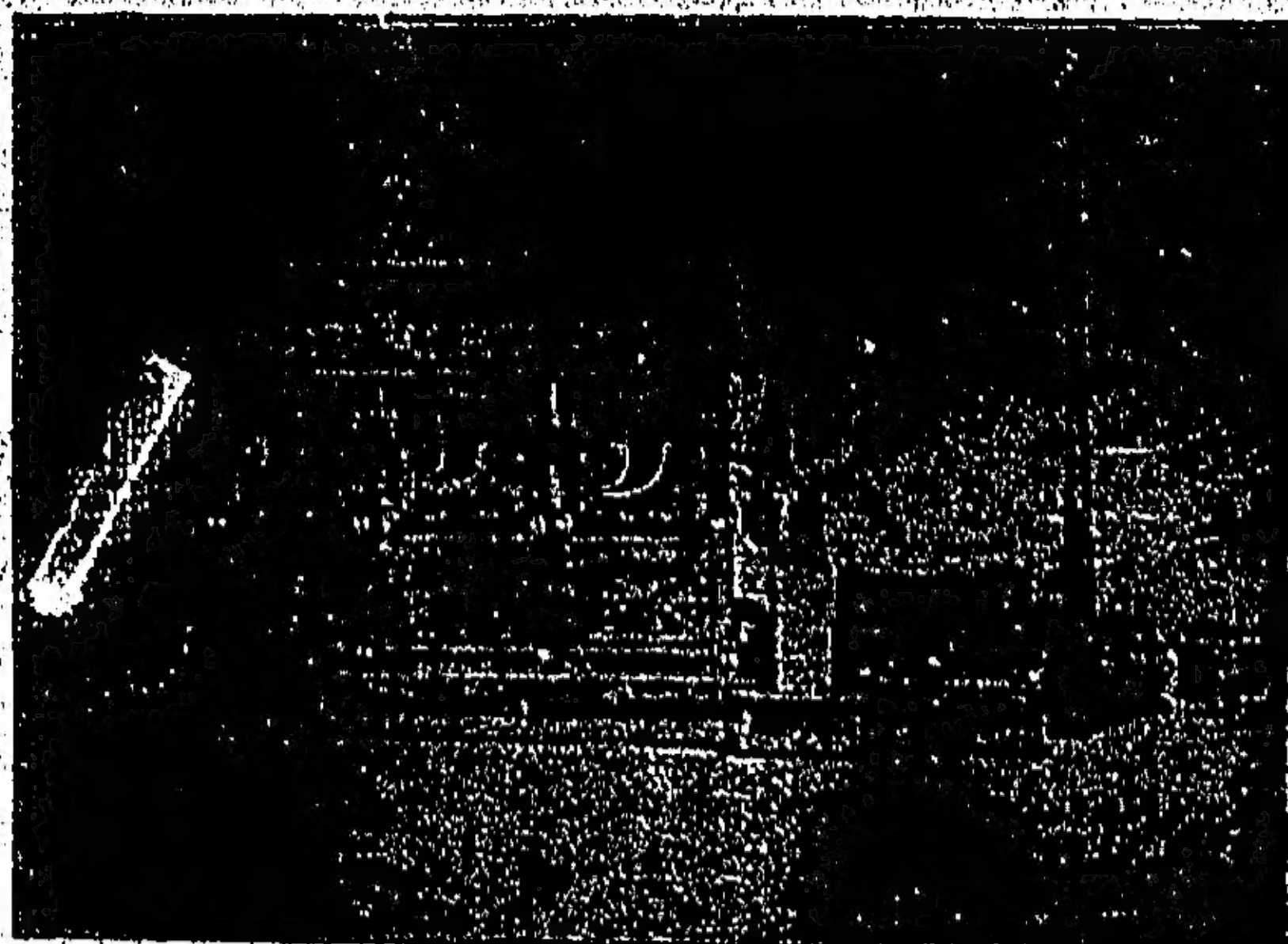
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL.

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NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Uneasy Conscience.

One feature of the memorandum comes to us as a surprise. That is the inclusion of the signature of Professor Harnack of Berlin. In the world of learning no name shines with greater lustre than his. Through more than a generation in the great brilliance of the University of Berlin Harnack has been "the bright particular star." He it was who took his stand beside the Kaiser and denounced Britain of "treason to culture", because, when the choice had to be made, she took her part with France and Russia, and the little peoples against the great Empire of the philosophers and scientists and critics of modern Europe. Now that world opinion has revolved against this species of "High Kultur" and now that Belgium has been despoiled by the ruthless hand of the Kaiser this same genius Harnack turns from the wreck and declares that Germany does not want it as it might endanger German national unity. One wonders what such a fellow thinks Germany went to war for.

Daily Press.

Government in Japan.

Japan's political system may thus be said to consist of a deliberative assembly with nominal legislative powers, a Cabinet of Ministers who occupy the place of high officials of their respective Departments, and are only responsible to the Emperor, a semi-secret and unacknowledged council of directors, and the Emperor as the nominal ruler. No doubt there are in these bodies the germs of a constitutional government, but they cannot be considered as forming one yet. They are the old feudal forms of government in a modern guise. The political sense in Japan is as yet so little developed that it may, moreover, be considered doubtful whether a more democratic form of government would benefit the country. When it is remembered how lightly the members of the Diet regard their duties, how quickly political parties are formed and dissolved, how easily members drift from one political party to another, and how listlessly the public regard political issues, some hesitation must be felt at placing more power in the hands of any national assembly. No doubt the present system has its disadvantages; no doubt Japanese diplomacy is more the diplomacy of the "big stick" than anything else, and that her commercial policy is hopelessly antiquated and unsuited to her needs; granting all this, it may still be argued that these disadvantages are better than the mob rule which would follow any sudden widening of the legislative powers of the people—a mob rule which would plunge Japan into the chaotic condition of Mexico.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OFFICERS.

War Memorial in Westminster Cathedral.

It has been decided that the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs in Westminster Cathedral shall be dedicated to the everlasting memory of officers who fall in the war. The decoration of the chapel is to be carried out in marble and mosaic in the style followed in the adjoining chapel of Holy Souls, and simple memorial tablets will record the names of the officers who are killed in action, together with their regiments and the dates of their death.

Work is also to be started at the Cathedral on the great tympanum of the entrance, the only important feature outside the building which now remains to be finished.

For a good solid meal, a Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wine & Liquors, at the ALEXANDRA CAFE.



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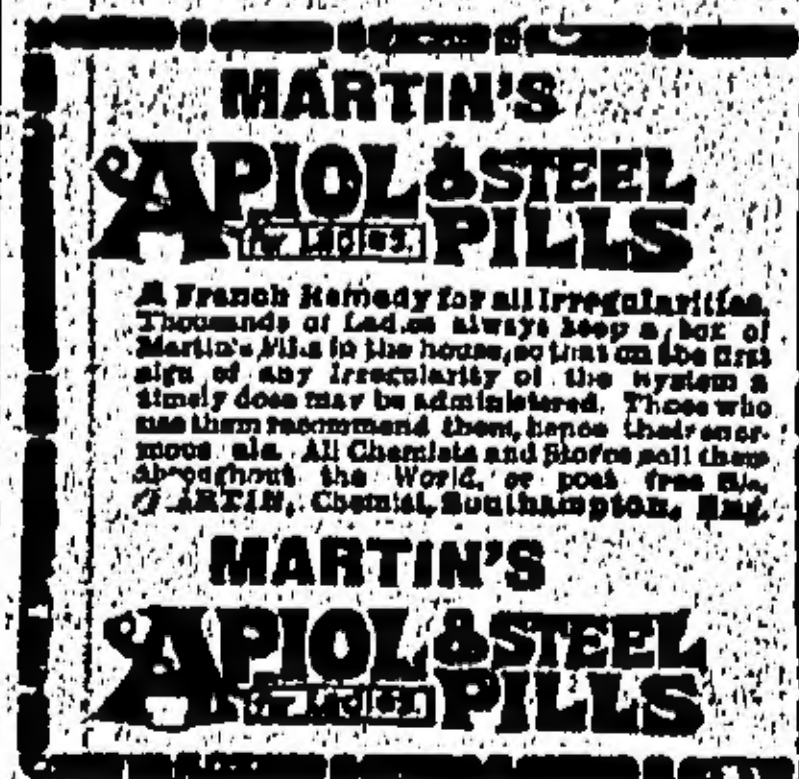
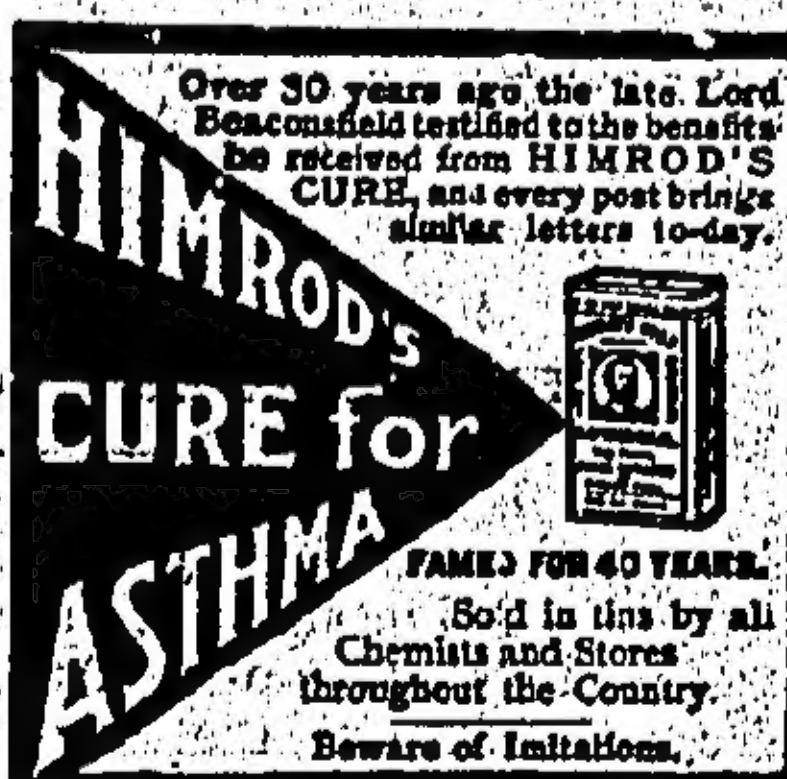
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AND

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

City Bust of Mr. Chamberlain.
The marble bust of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain which the Corporation are placing in the Art Gallery was unveiled by Mr. Balfour on July 1 in the Council Chamber at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor presided, and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and other members of the family, the Speaker, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Jesse Collins were present. The bust is the work of Mr. Derwent Wood, A.R.A.

Impersonating A Solicitor.
At Bow-street Police Court on June 30, before Sir John Dickinson, John Stone, a solicitor's clerk, of West Arthur-street, Stepney, was fined £10 with £22s. costs for falsely pretending to be a solicitor. It was stated that the defendant issued a High Court writ against a firm of money-lenders in the name of G. Edgar Mew, by whom he was at one time employed as a solicitor's clerk.

System of Forest Belts.
Complete systems of forest belts for the protection of agricultural crops against the spread of pests and disease have been defined in Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan, says the Straits Conservator of Forests in his report for 1914. In many cases forest reserves form portions of these belts, and elsewhere they consist of strips 40 chains to one mile in width, which are to be maintained as State land, and which, for the most part, are covered with virgin forests. The principle has not yet been applied to Pahang.

Colombia Debt Interest.
The Consulate General for Colombia in London announces that owing to serious difficulties, occasioned by the war, in remitting funds from Colombia to London, there may be some delay in the payment of certain coupons. The payment of the last three instalments was retarded by the fact that there is no exchange between Colombia and European countries to facilitate the ready transfer of funds. The remittances from Colombia have lately been made by means of drafts at long sight on New York. All recent payments have been met, and the Consul-General further states that the Colombian Government is doing all in its power to overcome the difficulties arising from the disorganisation of business through the war.

The Bishop of Singapore.
The Hon. E. D. Hewan, Mr. F. C. Welford, and the Colonial Chaplain have been asked by the Singapore Diocesan Association to form a sub-committee to deal with the question of providing a suitable house for the Bishop of this diocese says the *Straits Times*. The Government has not been able to grant a house on Fort Canopus Road as the demand for Government houses is so great from its own officers. The Bishop will be back in three or four months and at present there is no house for him to come back to. The Bishop's Lodge is quite unsuited for the Bishop's official residence, especially now that the enlargement of St. Andrew's school has begun. The provision of a proper house is a question not merely for Singapore, says the Cathedral Monthly Paper, but for the whole diocese and the appeal for help is made to all members of the Church of England within the diocese. The problem is a pressing one.

Resignation of the Bishop of Newcastle.
Dr. Stratton, Bishop of Newcastle, announced his resignation in a letter to his diocese on June 30. He says:—For the past 18 months my health and strength have been failing and I have lately been warned by my medical adviser that to attempt to continue my work among you as your Bishop would entail imminent peril of a complete breakdown. I therefore at once laid the matter before the Archbishop of York, who undertook to obtain the necessary consents to my resignation of service under the provisions of the Bishops' Resignation Act. As a result his Majesty has been pleased to grant me permission to avail myself of these and I am now at liberty to make an announcement accordingly. Dr. Stratton succeeded the late Dr. Lloyd in June, 1907, being translated from the See of Sodor and Man.

NOTICE.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

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FLOWERS FROM CHINA.

The Newer Barberries.

The many additions that have been made during the past 15 years to the genus *Berberis* all hail from Western China, says the *Times* of July 10, and the majority forms part of Wilson's collection. To the eye of the ordinary mortal not intent on the discovery of minute botanical differences, several of the species are alike; one or two present no points of interest to the gardener, but where there is room the others are all worth growing, and some should find a place in every garden worthy of the name. All without exception are spiny enough to command respect from those who have to handle them; in all the base colour of the flower is yellow, and the present month sees most of the species in bloom. As a whole the newcomers present no difficulties to the cultivator, though, as generally happens, some take more kindly to novel surroundings than others; as far as experience has gone at present, the strangers seem reasonably hardy, though that is not to say that when gardens are struck by the frost of the century there will not be a good many deaths for the gardener to deplore.

Of the dwarfier section, *Candidula*, until recently known as *Walligiana* hypoleuca, is a taking little evergreen shrub with brilliant yellow flowers the size of a sixpence, and very prickly, small dark glistening leaves whitened on the under side; when highly cultivated it becomes a symmetrical bush a yard or more high and as much across, but is generally seen about half that size. In common with *Osmantbus Delavayi* and *Ilex Pernyi* it conveys an indefinable impression of good breeding. *Verruculosa* is another evergreen species, small enough for the rock garden and distinguished from all others by the tiny brown warts with which the branches are covered. Though introduced no more than 10 years ago, *Wilsonae* is common enough in gardens and is noticeable more for the brilliant autumnal colouring of the foliage and berries than for aught else; it never seems quite able to make up its mind whether to shed its leaves before winter or not, and generally ends by keeping a few, a peculiarity which leads the uninitiated to regard the shrub as ill at ease.

Diptyphylla is frankly deciduous and a quick grower to boot; the flowers are a good citron colour and freely borne, but the glory of the species is in the wonderful vigorous colouring of the falling leaf. *Gasparrinii*, from Szechuan, makes a neat evergreen shrub, with some unattractive leaves relieved from dullness by a mass of yellow flowers and blue black berries the size of a wren's egg. *Acuminata*, with flowering clusters of a rather nondescript shade of yellow, is more noticeable for the rich red colouring of the young wood than for any other feature; it is evergreen and needs plenty of room, and so does *Prattii*, which goes quite bare of leaf in

ENEMY TRADING IN SHANGHAI.

German Trick to Evade Regulations.

Shanghai, July 7.—German here are attempting to evade the new enemy trading regulations by creating dummy firms by nominally transferring their businesses to Chinese, while turning themselves into managers in Chinese employ. While the receipt by Manchester of orders from Chinese should, by virtue of its departure from established practices alone, be a sufficient warning of "hanky panky," it is nevertheless advisable to inform merchants of this manoeuvre, lest their eagerness to find fresh outlets to replace those which are now closed should induce them to seize opportunities without sufficient scrutiny of their character. The Germans here stick at nothing in the pursuit of their aims.—*Times* correspondent.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Infatohong, Sydney,
Khanomohomud Oil Company
Pagoda, Penang.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Chinguan, Amoy.
Hookahin, Amoy.
Shinchunguan, Hankow.
Lorchongwoo, Yenchonglon
Seefongkai, Shanghai.
Son Chinkiang.
Wongtsze c/o Halyuetai 31
Cunningham Road, Shanghai.
Tsihsun Tuckfood, Shanghai.
Luyishin c/o Weibing Bank, Hankow.
Jukhenglee Taitung Hotel, Swatow.
Yeesin cheong, Yinkow.
Hongsang, Chefoo.
Raymondhos 133, Connaught Road, Yokohama.
Pranden Matsubara, Shanghai.
Yiesan & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai.

R. BLACK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

winter. *Sargentiana*, which Wilson found on Western Hupsh, is still rare in gardens, but does not seem difficult of cultivation; the leaves are evergreen and longer than in many species, and the plant bristles from branch and leaf with needle-like spines; it is reported unusually hardy. *Prunosa* and *Polyantha* are the giants of the new species; the first belong to the evergreen section and the latter deciduous. As the name implies, *Polyantha* is a profuse bloomer, and it rivals even *Darwinii* in wealth of flower. In autumn *Prunosa* is usually loaded with diminutive damson-like berries.

If you have lost your appetite for the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE, it is sure to tempt you.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanol Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on October next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

PENYREH "Minden Row," Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court.

2 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanohai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneloh Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Lyceum Villas, and Tenes Buildings ready for occupation from the 1st August next. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Ordinary Half Yearly meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel on Saturday, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1915 with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 21st to 28th August, 1915 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an Interim Dividend for the half year ended 30th June, 1915 of Two Dollars Per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after Tuesday, 24th instant. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Harperville, Garden Road, seven rooms, very large dining room; immediate possession; house in excellent order, tennis court and garden. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—Norman Cottage, No. 2 Peak Road, 4 good rooms; immediate possession. Apply PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

TO LET.—No. 8, Queen's Road, Central, top floor.—Apply to Ganga, Price and Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Large Furnished Room; with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.—For six months from 1st November flats in No. 8 The Peak (partially furnished). Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st September, that part of the building known as "Stonehenge" No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—particularly suitable for a Boarding House. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A competent young lady desires to give lessons in English to Chinese and foreign ladies or children. Apply to "B" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

\$25. DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—Brindled Scotch Terrier dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

NOTICES

G. R.
NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desirous to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
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NIGHT CARS.
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SUNDAYS.
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SATURDAYS.
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1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

Special Cars.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Special and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars, but by application at the Company's Office. The same tickets will be issued with payment for the best made in Bank Notes or by Cash or Comptroller order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

NOTICES.

Large Supplies of
"EMBASSY" in Tins
of 25 Cigarettes just
Arrived.

The Largest Selling
High-Grade Brand in
the World.

40 cents a tin.



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

— AGENTS FOR —

CHUBB'S AND PHILLIPS' SAFES.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF

CHUBB'S NEW PATTERN LOCKING-BAR

INDISPENSABLE FOR GODOWNS.

NO PADLOCKS REQUIRED, CANNOT BE WRENCHED OFF.

BOX, TILL, CUPBOARD & PADLOCKS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

ESTIMATES FREE.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?

ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD.

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF HONGKONG.	1.00	ARITHMETIC OF ALTERNATING CURRENTS, Crapper.	1.00
ANNALS OF AN ISLE IN THE PACIFIC, by C. Whitford.	.50	DAILY TELEGRAPH WAR-MAP OF THE BRITISH FRONT.	.20
Lochmere Clift.	.50	THE POISON WAR, Alfred A. Roberts.	.40
THE WINNING POST SUMMER ANNUAL.	.50	THE WAR LORDS, A.G. Gardiner.	.30
A FAR COUNTRY, Winston Churchill.	1.75	THE ROAD TOWARDS PEACE, Chas. W. Elliot.	3.50
THE CRUISER ON WHEELS, Guy Thorne.	.80	BRITISH WAR FINANCE, 1914-1915, W. R. Lawson.	4.80
THE LITERARY MAN'S NEW TESTAMENT, W. L. Courtney.	8.50	THE MEANING OF THE WAR, Henri Bergson.	.80
AMERICA TO JAPAN, Lindsay Russell.	4.00	THE GREAT WAR FOR THE GREATER PEACE, Commentaries.	.50
VANISHING ROADS & OTHER ESSAYS, R. Le Gallienne.	4.80	TO ALL THE WORLD, EXCEPT GERMANY, A. E. Hillwell.	2.75
BERNARD SHAW, AN EPITAPH, John Palmer.	.20	RUSSIA AND DEMOCRACY, Wessely.	.30
THE RECITER'S TREASURY OF IRISH VERSE & PROSE.	2.75	WAR POEMS & OTHER TRANSLATIONS, Lord Curzon.	3.50
HOW TO TELL STORIES TO CHILDREN, Bryant.	2.00	30 ASBY FIRE, Notes on the War by H. S. Holland.	.30
AUNT AUGUSTA, IN EGYPT, Buckross.	.80	THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PLOT, F. W. Wile.	.80
HIS GERMAN WIFE, Douglas Sladen.	1.75	COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE WAR, Harold Owen.	2.00
OCEAN TRAFFIC & TRADE, Olney Hatch.	10.00	THE WAR & ITS ISSUES, John Oman.	2.40
THE ANALYSIS OF NON-FERROUS ALLOYS, Ibbotson & Atchison.	5.00	THE WORLD IN CRUCIBLE, Sir Gilbert Parker.	2.00
ALTERNATING CURRENT WORK, Maycock.	4.80	EVOLUTION & THE WAR, C. Mitchell.	3.00

NOTICE.

N. LAZARUS & Co.

QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

(Previously occupied by W. POWELL, Ltd.)

EIKE

WATSON'S

E WHISKY

E SHERRY

E BRANDY

E PORT

E's

ALWAYS AT THE FRONT

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Sing's Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

WOTTON.—Walter Wotton aged 20 of Shanghai; eldest son of the late Capt. Wotton. Killed in action.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

TO RESTORE OR NOT TO RESTORE.

It will be amusement and not awe that will strike our readers over the solemn debating and memorialising and manifesting that appears to be going on in Germany in connection with Belgium. A Copenhagen despatch goes so far as to say that an actual split has arisen in high Prussian quarters, touching the annexation of Belgium. Shall this little country be restored or shall it be permanently annexed? The Kaiser, the Chancellor and the Minister for Foreign Affairs are for giving it up, "but powerful factors are working for its annexation." Surely we may be forgiven if we see little in this and in the attached acknowledgment "that the annexation, politically, of independent nations is vicious" but material for jest. If there is anything else to be seen, it is that the memorial expresses a not inconsiderable "climb down" on the part of the world-conquerors.

The document in question was signed by all sorts of people, including "a score of leading professors," and the editors of two of the leading newspapers of Germany. What has happened to turn the professorial and journalistic mind away from the oft-reiterated Treitschkean postulate: "Let it be granted that small nations must go"? It was the professors and the newspapers that were the foremost to spread this mischievous foolery; and now it is they who are telling the public that "the annexation, politically, of independent nations is vicious." Is there nothing behind all this? Is there no significance in the fact that one of the signatories is Herr Dernburg himself, who has recently returned from America—having gauged with tolerable accuracy what America is beginning to think about the morality of annexation? The fact that the memorial ends with such a trumpet-flourish as: "We are firmly convinced that the war will end in full victory for Germany," will deceive no German in authority, though it may allay the disquietude of the newspaper-reading Berlin public for a brief half-hour. People confident of victory do not usually draw up a memorial to that effect, or append their expression of confidence to a document praying for the restoration of land which it has cost millions of lives and hundreds of millions of pounds to hold for twelve months.

Like all other documents of its kind subscribed by Germans, the memorial is swimming in hypocrisy and is branded with the persistent and characteristic Teutonic refusal to call things by their proper names. If its object is to let the people down gently, to prepare them for what the Government will, sooner or later, be forced to do, there would seem to be some trifling justification for its existence; otherwise the professors and bankers and newspapermen and led captains would have done better to economise their ink. If they are so anxious to exhibit their feelings to the world, why do they not tackle some such subject as "Is a scrap of paper binding?" The academic view on that point should be worth having. To the minds of most of those who are watching this war from day to day there is not much doubt as to the ultimate restoration of Belgium by Germany. And when the country is restored there will be the indemnifying of the people—a minor financial operation which will swallow up considerably more money than Germany has in her exchequer at the present moment. In her more sober moments she may sometimes realise this.

The Marine Court.

It is of interest to note that the President of the Marine Court mentioned at the opening of yesterday's collision case that counsel was attending the court for the first time for twenty years. Mr. Pollock, in acknowledging Commander Bookwith's welcome, observed that, if overhead fans were established before counsel paid their next visit, the fact would be appreciated. We sympathise with the implied complaint for we learn that hitherto the Chinese clerks in the court seem to have been better looked after in this respect than the officials, the lawyers or the press. We gather that, during the hearing of yesterday's case, four or five small fans were at work on the clerks' desks, but that the only purpose they served so far as the rest of the court was concerned was that of supplying sufficient noise and rattle to prevent counsel's speech from being clearly heard.

Taku. An interesting and significant passage in modern Chinese history is recalled to-day, for, on August 21, 1860, the Taku Forts were taken by a force of British and French troops. The incident was a part of a long series of attempts by foreigners to bring the Chinese officials to reason in the matter of admitting a reasonable amount of outside trade, to teach them to keep faith, and to let them see that the proper way to receive a stranger was not by "heaving half a brick" at him. Probably no one is more conscious to-day than the thinking Chinese themselves, of the almost hopeless untrustworthiness and perfidy of their old-time government. We are not going to say that the foreigner was immaculate. British history shows that, over and over again, many minor Anglo-Chinese troubles could have been averted had our fathers exercised more discretion and patience. Nevertheless, in the main, they were right and the Chinese were wrong. If the latter objected to the foreigner there were other ways of manifesting their sentiments besides entering into treaties with him and then breaking them. Lord Elgin and others tried to make the Chinese of the fifties and sixties see that time would prove whether the foreigner was in the East for the ultimate good or ill of the East. Time has proved, and, taking one thing with another, there is not much doubt as to the Chinese having profited by the visits of the western man.

China and the Foreigner to-day. If some of those wily and two-faced Tartar gentry who caused so much trouble during the early and middle parts of the Nineteenth Century are aware of the state of things that obtains to-day they must surely turn in their graves. Chinese by the thousand are going to other countries for their education—intellectual or commercial, as the case may be—while tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of Chinese in their own country are under the active influence of foreigners. Best of all, there never was so good an understanding between the native and the foreigner as there is to-day. The Central Government has given every sign of its anxiety to come into line with Europe and America and is daily adding another nail to the coffin of anti-foreignism; and we all hopefully look forward to a day when China will be able to share and share alike with the white races where trade is concerned, and will no longer be depressed by the feeling that her enterprises must continue to depend on the amount of foreign capital she can raise.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Ordinance Approved.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinance:—

Ordinance No. 9 of 1915.—An Ordinance to provide for declarations of ultimate destination in respect of goods wares and merchandise to certain places and for furnishing of export manifests.

Ordinance No. 10 of 1915.—An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Mother Superior in this Colony of the Society of the "Sœurs de Saint Paul de Chartres" by which the institution known as the Aisle de la Sainte Enfance and as the French Convent is carried on.

DAY BY DAY.

I HAD RATHER HAVE A FOOL TO MAKE ME MERRY THAN EXPERIENCE TO MAKE ME SAD.—A. You Like It.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; slight fog.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 78; sunshine.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 341 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 431 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Liangchow to-day.
American Mails.—Due per s.s. Nara to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Anhui to-day at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute.—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
(Combined) \$148 s.
Indos. Preferred 55 s.
Deferred 93 s.
Shell Transports. — 90/6, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$127, buyers.
Luzons.—\$39, sellers.
Rauha.—\$4, sellers.
Humphrey's Estates.—\$8.60, buyers.
Star Ferries.—\$36, sellers.
China Providents.—\$8.90, sellers.
Peak Tramways (old).—\$9, buyers.
Powell's.—\$6.90, sellers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 3/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 55th anniversary of the taking of the Taku Forts.

The Bishop of Victoria.
The Bishop of Victoria will be the Presider at the Peak Church at 6.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Dr. and Mrs. Lander "at Home."
The Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander will be "at home" to all missionaries on Monday next at 4.30 p.m. at their residence the Eyrie, 3 the Peak.

Kailan Mining.
We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 17th August amounted to 52,331 tons and the sales during the period, to 354.07 tons.

Companies Struck off the Register.
It is hereby notified that the names of the following companies have been struck off the Register:—The Mongolian Produce Company, Limited. Provident Rubber Estates, Limited.

Addition to the Register of Medical Practitioners.
The following addition to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practise Medicine in this Colony, published in Government Notification No. 201 of the 7th May, 1915, pursuant to Ordinances No. 1 of 1884 and No. 31 of 1914, is published in the *Gazette*. Person Qualified to Practise Medicine. Sree Radha Krishnan, Astor House Hotel; Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Hongkong.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BASES ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

American Rumours.

Washington, July 7.

Rumours continue to circulate about the possibility of the Germans establishing submarine bases on this side of the Atlantic. The latest story is that bases will be set up on the broken coast in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the St. Lawrence. In view of the strides which the Germans are believed to have made in submarine construction, this idea is not considered so fantastic as it would have been a few months ago.—*Times*.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE SITUATION AS A WHOLE.

Setbacks in the East and Successes in the West.

The man who is not prepared to introduce a certain amount of balancing into his reading of this morning's wires will probably throw aside his paper with the reflection that "things are bad." We prefer to read synthetically and to see what is going on in the Russian front in the light of events in the Western theatre. We also find it advisable to read of all these happenings in East and West with one eye, keeping the other on the Balkan situation. The sinking of a White Star boat, the stealing of neutral mails by Prussian pickpockets, Sir Ian Hamilton's brief commentary on affairs in Gallipoli, the delicious twaddle talked in the Reichstag are all interesting enough in their way, but it is on the points we have mentioned above, on the unanimity of the Allies in declaring cotton contraband, and on Mr. Lloyd George's statement with respect to the munitions output at home that it is more profitable to fix our attention.

East and West.

Looked at mathematically the German net gains do not appear to amount to much. The Russians have given ground; given it pretty freely; and they have had to draw off a pace in the Baltic. But one has the feeling, after reading the Petrograd communique, that one knows the worst for it is absolutely frank in its admissions; so much so that it helps us to know where to look for the lies in the Berlin announcement. But on the West we have a steady run of determined small advances and, above all, the admission of the Germans that their lines have been penetrated by the French. The Germans we know are blundering in their tactics, and the density of their head is not easily exaggerated; but they have all the same, a keen eye to business which tells them that ten miles gained on the Russian front will not compensate them for ten yards lost in France. They know, a great deal better than the man in the street can tell them, how to estimate the worth of successes in Russia. The authorities will continue to seek to deceive their troops and the public generally, but they themselves have no illusions in the matter. The Eastern front is, and has been all the way through, the least important of all the centres of fighting; is, in fact, a pawn in the game, a decoy duck, or what you will; and it has to be owned that it is serving its purpose excellently.

The Near East.

We may take it, presumably, that the diplomatic circles of the Entente have had a busy time lately, controlling, pacifying and regulating the unruly elements in the Balkans. Benter speaks of "the possibility of the re-establishment of the Balkan League on the side of the Entente Powers," but that possibility is, we imagine, no new thing. But there was equally a possibility—doubtless a faint one—that at least Bulgaria might be inveigled into joining the enemy, not for the great love which she had for Germany and Turkey but by reason of political differences between herself and Roumania and Serbia. Whatever danger there was in this direction seems now to be put to flight. Greece too, is becoming more and more amenable; or perhaps we ought to say "the King of Greece," for the feelings of the people themselves in the matter have been patent for long enough; and the audience which the King has given to the British Minister seems to add to the promising condition of things.

PROCLAMATIONS.

Francis Henry May, Governor.

By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by the second section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned to be exported from the Colony of Hongkong arms ammunition and gunpowder military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor may judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man or any or either of such arms ammunition gunpowder stores goods or articles respectively:

And whereas by the third section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as enacted by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned the exportation of all or any of the following articles namely arms ammunition military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or place therein named whenever the Governor by and with the advice aforesaid shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces:

And whereas by the fourth section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1882 as renumbered by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may whilst any such proclamation is in force permit to be exported or to be water-borne to be so exported any particular articles or class of articles the export of which is prohibited by such proclamation to such persons and on such terms and subject to such conditions and regulations if any as to the Governor may seem fit and may at any time revoke or vary the terms of any such permission:

And whereas by sub-clause (9) of clause III of the order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria-in-Council made on the 26th day of October 1896 as amended by the order of His Majesty-in-Council made on the 26th day of August 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may prohibit the export from the Colony of any article:

And whereas by a proclamation dated the 1st day of April 1915 the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the Colony was prohibited to certain or all destinations:

And whereas by proclamations dated the 21st day of April the 14th day of May the 4th day of June the 11th day of June and the 23rd day of July 1915 the said proclamation of the 1st April 1915 was amended as therein respectively stated:

And whereas it is expedient that the said proclamation of the 1st April 1915 should be further amended:

And whereas the articles other than arms ammunition or military or naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which I with the advice aforesaid judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores:

And whereas in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be

engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces I with the advice aforesaid have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony and in virtue and exercise of the aforesaid powers do by this Proclamation declare and it is hereby declared that the abovementioned proclamation of the 1st April 1915 as amended as aforesaid be and the same is hereby further amended as follows:—

(1.) That the following headings be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:—Bone ash. Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum.

Chemicals, drugs, etc., viz.:—Coffeine and its salts. Paraldehyde. Theobromine-Sodium Salicylate. Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke. Granos. Phosphates of metals, manufactured. Phosphate rock, viz.:—Apatites. Phosphates of lime and alumina. Phosphides. Phosphoric acids and oxides. Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.

(2.) That paragraph (4) in the said proclamation of the 23rd July 1915 be revoked.

(3.) That the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates should be deemed to include balata and gutta-percha and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—"Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianco, and all other substances containing caoutchouc"; and that the words "goods made wholly or partly of rubber" be substituted for the words "goods made wholly of rubber" in the aforesaid heading.

(4.) That the heading "rocin" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, be deleted.

(5.) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—Cotton yarn and thread. Gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc (the export of substances containing caoutchouc being prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates).

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

(6.) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden:—Terneplates.

(7.) That the exportation of "tin-plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" which is prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, be prohibited also to ports in Norway.

(8.) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to Spain:—All vegetable oils. All oleaginous nuts, seeds, kernels and products.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria Hongkong this 20th day of August 1915.

By Command,
A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.
God Save The King.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending August 31, 1890.)

The Dollar.

August 29.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/03.

The German Emperor.

August 14.—His Imperial Majesty has arrived at Osborne and met with a most cordial reception.

[His next visit is looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation.]

Gambling Houses and the Police.

August 18.—Gambling houses of a low and infamous character are greatly on the increase in the Colony, and the police know all about them! Why are these dens not "broken up" and example made of the proprietors, who, by the way, are not all Chinese? Ill-natured reports about bribery in connection with the "force" are pretty general just now.

A Hospitable Magistrate.

August 16.—The dignity of the Bench will need strongly propping up if the Senior Stipendiary extends his hospitality much further. On occasion he admits into the secret arena the very promising olive branches of our new Colonial Chaplain, who improve the shining hour by laboriously practising shorthand. The effect is too suggestive of a night-school to be impressively dignified.

A Promising Mine.

August 20.—The exploitation of Mr. J. Grant-Smith's Galena mine is still going on. Very satisfactory proofs of the extent of the lode have been obtained, and there is every prospect of its being remunerative. Other portions of the island are also prospected, and indications of minerals have been found in various parts.

An Alarming Accident.

August 21.—An alarming accident occurred opposite the Supreme Court about ten o'clock this morning. Our Fastidious friend Mr. A. S. Cohen, was in his ricksha, coming down D'Aguiar Street, when, just as he turned the Club corner, the wheeler shied, and the perambulator keeled over gracefully to port. For about ten seconds the "inside" reposed on his hat, as helpless as Sanchez Panza at the battle of Barataria, and commencing with himself in fluent Chaldean, until a benevolent Sikh hauled him out and suppressed the laughter of the unsympathetic multitude with his club.

OUR DEAD.

Soldiers' Cemeteries in France.

Paris, July 7.—To-morrow evening M. Millerand, Minister of War, will introduce a Bill into the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the expropriation of land for cemeteries for English and Belgian soldiers who have fallen in France in the course of the present war.

The preamble of the measure says that the parochial cemeteries in the war zone are no longer sufficient, owing to the cruel consequences of the campaign. It is deemed necessary, therefore, to consider their increase or the creation of special cemeteries. An imperative duty, continues the Bill, is imposed upon the Government to ensure to heroic soldiers, British and Belgian, fraternally united in the common struggle, who have sacrificed their lives on the soil of France, that the place of rest where their sepulchres should be honoured.

After the passage of the Bill through the Chamber and Senate the Government will consider the best method of securing to the British and Belgian nations free use for ever of the spots consecrated to their dead. Land will be taken wherever necessary for this purpose.

"Incineration is the course proposed for the French dead, but such a scheme (which is urged as a means of diminishing the risk of infection) meets with the opposition on religious grounds of the Catholics.—Times.

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for August 21st 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$220 per share, sales and buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$102 per share, buyers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$71 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$112½ per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$357½ per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—74 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$38½ per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$18 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25½ per cent. dis., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$182 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$118 per share, ex. div., buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$103 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$118 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$70 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$31 per share, sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$89 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per share, sellers.

ENVER IN COMMAND IN GALLIOLI.

Liman Pasha's Wound.

Mytilene, July 7.—There is some confirmation for the report that General Liman von Sanders, the German commander in Gallipoli, has been wounded by Turkish soldiers in the fact, which is now known, that Enver Pasha has assumed command of the troops defending the Peninsula.

Turkish deserters are said to be daily more numerous, and the number of prisoners falling into our hands has largely increased in consequence.

Frequent small bombardments of the Asiatic coast continue for the purpose of destroying petrol depots, telegraphy stations, &c. The loss of the French transport Carthage, torpedoed off Sedd-el-Bahr, was not so serious a disaster as might have been supposed, as she had previously succeeded in landing her entire cargo of ammunition.—Times.

[Enver Pasha's presence in the Turkish lines in Gallipoli was reported in Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch published on July 6. Turkish prisoners were stated to have supplied information that when Enver Pasha arrived in the northern section of the Gallipoli defences he overrode an instruction to the Turks to remain on the defensive, and ordered a strong attack against the positions held by our Oversea forces. In this futile attack the Turks lost heavily.]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Medical Examination of Boarding Schools.

The Manager of every Boarding School shall cause a medical examination of his school to be held not less than once in each six months.

The examination shall be conducted by a registered Medical Practitioner, who shall report in writing on the general health of boarders and on the sanitary condition of the school buildings as a whole and of the dormitories in particular. The report shall also give the names of any of the boarders whose state of health is such as to demand special treatment, and shall state briefly the nature of the treatment required. A copy of the report shall be transmitted forthwith by the Manager to the Director of Education.

THE SEAMEN'S BILL AND AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Prophecies as to the effect of the La Follette Seamen's Bill upon the growth of an American merchant marine are already coming true says the Outlook.

It will be remembered that this bill, in the passage of which the Seamen's Union was actively interested, goes further than any existing law either in this country or abroad in the regulation of the conduct and control of ships at sea. It is in many ways a drastic amendment to the law of the ocean, and a law which contains many humane requirements that are highly to be commended. If, however, a tenement-house law on land should prove to be so drastic and unreasonable in form that all the owners of buildings under its regulations were forced to tear them down and move into a neighbouring State, there are not many who would regard such a law as wisely drawn. Whether or not on the sea a similar destiny is in store for our merchant marine it is perhaps too early to say. Evidence to the effect, however, that the Seamen's Law may have improved out of existence the jobs of many of our American sailors is not wanting.

Mr. Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, who owns nine vessels built in American ship-yards, most of which were transferred to American registry upon the outbreak of the European war, has announced that he expects to put his vessels under the Chinese flag when the Seamen's Law goes into effect in next November. The Pacific Mail, operating ships to China and Australia, is intending, it has been announced, to take on no new business after August 1, and to give up its present trade routes when the La Follette measure goes into effect. It is also reported in the New York Evening Post that the Great Northern liner Minnesota will be withdrawn from Oriental commerce. In this same paper Mr. Robert Dollar is reported as saying that he was attending a meeting of Japanese business men in Japan when the news of the passage of the La Follette Bill was received. He said the news occasioned an enthusiastic demonstration in the meeting, because the Japanese believe that this legislation leaves them free to capture the trade of the Pacific.

All this is, of course, aside from the expected difficulties over those stipulations in the bill by which the President is "requested, and directed" to give notice to all governments with which we have treaties in conflict with any provision of the Act that all conflicting parts of such treaties will terminate as soon as the periods of notice required by the treaties expire. As ex-Senator Barton said at the time when the bill was under discussion, "no one can suppose for a moment that such a demand can be made without retaliation, or at least a demand for very substantial concessions in return."

The La Follette measure will become a pressing issue for the next Congress to bring to a final and more satisfactory conclusion.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES
PORK PIES, &C., &C.

WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

ALL KINDS OF JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS ETC.
EXQUISITE DESIGNS FULLY GUARANTEED BEST MAKE
Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following Circular, is taken from the Government Gazette of the 20th instant:—

Downing Street,
18th July, 1915.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that it has been brought to my notice that since the outbreak of war officers holding appointments in the Colonial Service have, in several instances, tendered their resignations of their appointments without previous enquiry as to whether they could be permitted to do so, and have even refused to return to their duties after it had been made clear to them that the exigencies of the public service made it impossible that their resignations should be accepted.

I have reason to believe that some members of the Colonial Service hold the view that it is open to servants of the Crown to tender their resignations and relinquish their appointments whenever it may suit their convenience to do so. Such views are entirely erroneous. No servant of the Crown is at liberty to resign his appointment except by permission of the Crown, and this should be clearly understood by every member of the Colonial Service.

I recognise that such resignations as have been tendered since the outbreak of hostilities by officers without first obtaining permission to do so have usually been prompted by a patriotic wish to serve the Empire in some capacity directly connected with the war. It is not, however, for the individual officer to decide in what capacity he can best serve His Majesty the King. As, moreover, such conduct, far from assisting, may cause most serious detriment to the public service, especially at such a time as the present, I am compelled to regard it as a grave dereliction of duty which cannot be excused.

In his circular despatch of 31st August, 1914, my predecessor informed you of the liberal conditions as to pay which were to be granted here to Civil Servants joining the colours, and I am well aware of the readiness which you have shown to allow every officer who could possibly be spared to join His Majesty's Forces. I am confident that you will maintain the same attitude; but the administration cannot be allowed to fall into confusion through lack of officers to carry on the work that is absolutely necessary in the public interest.

It must, therefore, be understood that, should any member of the Colonial Service hereafter resign his post without permission, he will be treated as absent from duty without leave, and will be gazetted as dismissed from the service, with the result that he

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Horaby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

August 1	...	Tons	242
" 2	...	"	238
" 3	...	"	214
" 4	...	"	243
" 5	...	"	211
" 6	...	"	221
" 7	...	"	235
" 8	...	"	229
" 9	...	"	226
" 10	...	"	225
" 11	...	"	215
" 12	...	"	240
" 13	...	"	232
" 14	...	"	214
" 15	...	"	204
" 16	...	"	214
" 17	...	"	218
" 18	...	"	215
" 19	...	"	213
" 20	...	"	208

Total to 20th inst. 4,456

Daily average 222.8

will be barred from further employment under the Crown in any capacity, civil or military.

I request that you will cause this despatch to be published in the Colony under your government. I have &c.

A. BONAR LAW.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board. On the 23rd instant, at Noon, will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo. From Singapore and Penang are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

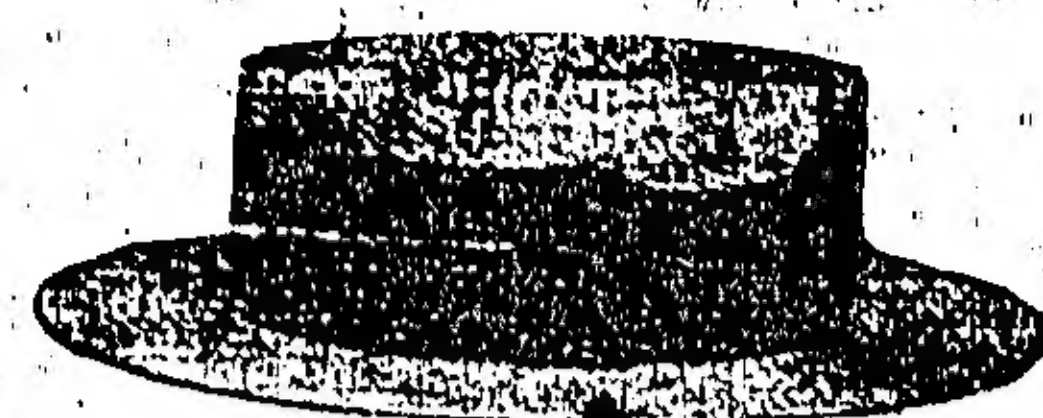
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

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TO LET—Offices and Godowns in Duddell Street. Apply to NORONHA & Co.

HENRY HEATH STRAW HATS



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PRICE 4.50 PER DOZ. SOFT COLLARS IN ALL SHAPES



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FAMOUS BAGPIPE RECORDS OF MARCHES, STRATHSPEYS, REELS ETC.

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and Pipe-Major Ross H.M. Scots Guards.

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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong	Sail Hongkong
CHANGSHA	31st Aug.	4th Sept.
TAIYUAN	20th Sept.	24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 25th Aug.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 19th Aug.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1915.

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RIVER STEAMERS.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 21st AUGUST:

10.00 p.m. Honam. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Honam.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 8.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Heungshan.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
S.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainan, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
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Opposite the Blue Pies.)

SHIPPING

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.		s.s. Suwa Maru Capt. T. Sekine s.s. Aisuta Maru Capt. T. Sato	T. 21,000 (THURS. 26th Aug. at noon.) T. 16,000 (THURS. 9th Sept. at noon.)
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.		s.s. Aki Maru Capt. Noma s.s. Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	T. 12,500 (TUES. 7th Sept. at 4 p.m.) T. 12,500 (TUES. 21st Sept. at 4 p.m.)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.		s.s. Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda s.s. Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 (TUES. 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.) T. 9,000 (FRI. 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.)
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.		Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurazumi	T. 12,500 (SATURDAY, 21st Aug.)
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo.		Rangoon Maru Capt. H. Nomura	T. 8,000 (MONDAY, 16th Sept.)
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.		Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 (THURSDAY, 26th Aug.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teraraka	T. 16,000 (SATUR. 28th Aug. at 10 a.m.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 9,600 (SUN. 12th Sept. at 10 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500 (FRIDAY, 27th Aug.)

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" Return " 900. " Return " 825.—
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.—
" Return " 605. " Return " 550.—
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
Montreal £60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" 1st Return £7.10.—

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.16.—

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" 2nd " \$ 90. " 2nd " \$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 212.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	..... Anhui	..... 22nd Aug. at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK	..... Lian	..... 23rd Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA & CEBU	..... Chihua	..... 24th Aug. at noon
SEANGHAI	..... Liangchow	..... 24th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	..... Taming	..... 31st Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chihua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 88.
Hongkong 21st August, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	With cargo on or about
Tjikijap	JAVA	..... in port	JAPAN	..... 22nd Aug.
Tjikiniix	JAPAN	..... 29th Aug.	JAVA	..... 1st Sept.
Tikimaoex	JAPAN	..... 4th Sept.	JAVA	..... 6th Sept.
Tikaroemx	JAVA	..... 5th Sept.	SHANGHAI	..... 13th Sept.
Tikilwongx	JAVA	..... 7th Sept.	JAPAN	..... 13th Sept.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 24th Aug. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept. at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	" 28th Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 12th Oct. at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£90. " " £26.10.
" " San Francisco £45. " " £28.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES &c.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SANTIAGO, PANAMA, OATLAND, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	.....	28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	..... 23rd Aug.	17th Sept.
Empire	..... 13th Sept.	6th Oct.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	..... J. S. Thomson	..... TUES. 24th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Haimun	..... A. H. Stewart	..... FRI. 27th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

S.S. "Tokai Maru." The s.s. Tokai Maru, of the Tangu Co., Newchwang, recently arrived at Vladivostok, laden with 3,000 tons cleaned rice loaded at Kobe for the use of the Russian troops at the front. Owing to the extraordinary congestion of accumulations at Vladivostok, she, on arrival at that port, was compelled to lie at anchor there, more than a fortnight, before she could have her cargo discharged, owing to dearth of wharf cranes. She took in at the Siberian port as return cargo North Manchurian Beans for Dairen, and is due at this port about the 10th inst.

More Japanese Vessels Sold.

The following Japanese cargo boats have just found their new owners:—

S.S. Measurement For New Owners

Ume... 5,200 x 390,000 S. Nakamura

Ukai... 4,500 x 270,000 H. Mori

Hakas... 6,500 Unknown G. Shoda

Koan... 4,900

The current purchase price is quoted at about ¥95 per measurement tonnage, showing an increase of more than ¥20 over that quoted in the middle of last July and of double the quotation in March last, in which month the Shinsei Maru was sold at the price of ¥45 per ton.

Collision off Shanghai.

According to an officer of the s.s. Kobe Maru, the steam-ship Taurus Maru, of the Nippon Trawling Fishery Co., manned by a crew of 16, while out fishing off Shanghai (30 deg. 51' N. L. and 126 deg. 15' E. L.) on the 29th ult., came into contact with a Dutch steamer, which was on her way from Shanghai to Moji says the M. D. News. The former sustained serious damage to her starboard bow, and the latter to her starboard plate. The trawler became badly flooded, and in three hours after the accident she foundered. All the crew were rescued, no board the Dutch steamer, which was expected to make Moji on the 1st inst.

New Line to Russia.

The Caribbean and Southern Steamship company, Inc., has been organized, with main offices in New York City, to supersede the old Seaboard Steamship Line. Its first enterprise in the transatlantic shipping field will be the inauguration of a direct freight service from New York to the Russian port of Archangel. Sailings on the new line to the Russian White Sea port have been arranged for every three weeks. A number of steamers have been placed under charter for the service. The first sailing will be that of the steamer Skard from this port for Archangel on July 12. The second sailing will be on July 25 and the third on August 10. The Skard, which will begin the new service, is a new vessel, completed only last February, and flies the Norwegian flag. The service is to continue as long as the war freight business offering in the port of New York to Russia demands. A. E. Olegg is the manager of the local office of the new line. The steamers will have their loading berth at Pier 10, Roberts Stores, Brooklyn.

Discovery of a Plot to Bribe

Natives to Revolt.

Marseilles, July 11.—Eleven Turkish prisoners, including two officers, have just arrived at Marseilles. They were captured off Cape Matapan by a French torpedo-boat while en route for Tripoli, where their intention evidently was to bribe the Arabs to revolt against Italian rule. The French commander found on their vessel a strong box, containing 225,000 (Turkish gold), together with a large number of Turkish decorations and some iron crosses.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pudding, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFF

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang* Sat.	21st Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang* Sun.	22nd Aug. at 4 light
WZWEI & Fientsin	Cheongshing* Thur.	26th Aug. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Wingsang* Thur.	26th Aug. at 4 light
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kutsang* Fri.	27th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang Sat.	28th Aug. at 3 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang* Sat.	28th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe Inland Sea and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation or First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.
Taking cargo on Paragah Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad, Uatu, Simpona, Tawao, Usuan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
Subject to change without Notice

HOMEWARD.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
TAOUMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
HONGKONG.SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTURAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK

787' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

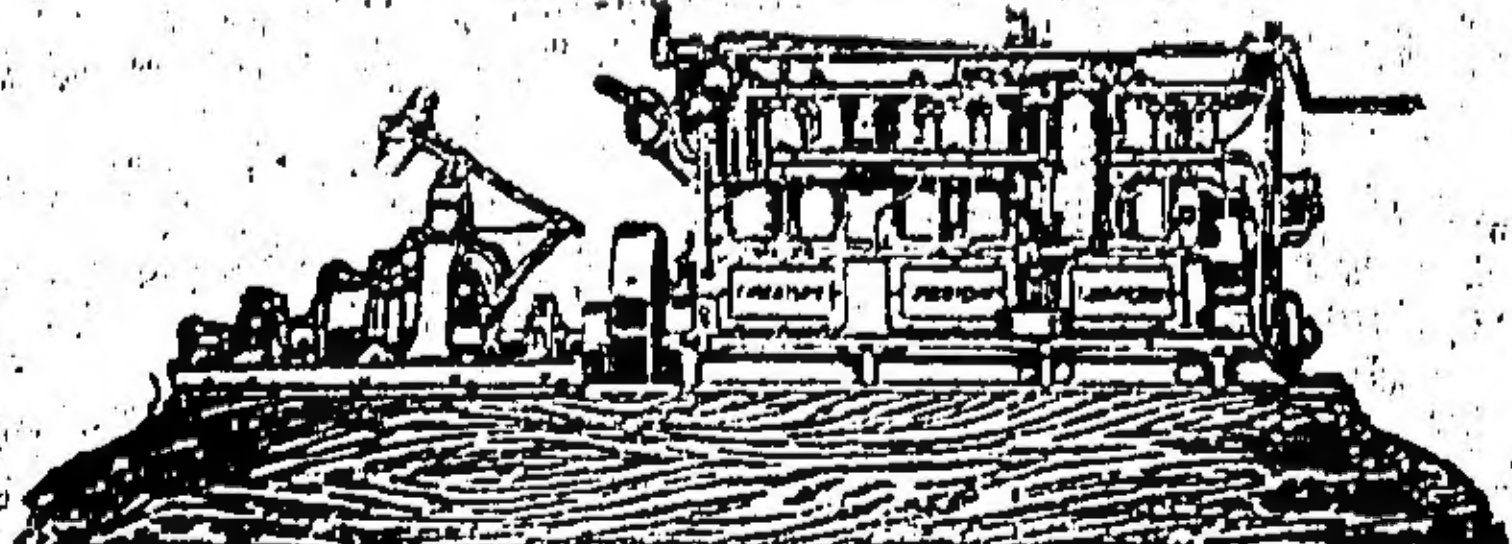
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets etc.

AGENTS for JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 21.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	21. Aug.
London & Hull	Kandahak	B. L. L.	24. Aug.
M'los, L'don via S'pore etc.	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	26. Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Novara	P. & O.	27. Aug.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28. Aug.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	10. Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Vancouver and Seattle	Seiko M.	J. M. Co.	23. Aug.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	24. Aug.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	China	R. M. Co.	31. Aug.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Manohuria	P. M. Co.	7. Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. F. R.	8. Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10. Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28. Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30. Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19. Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	28. Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14. Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	21. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M.	23. Aug.
Japan	Pilatjap	J. O. J. L.	24. Aug.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	24. Aug.
Mauritius and South African Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25. Aug.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	26. Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	26. Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	27. Aug.
Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	27. Aug.
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30. Aug.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Maru	O. S. K.	14. Sept.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc.	Tjikini	J. O. J. L.	1. Sept.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimeonek	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENVENNE"
From MIDDLESBRO'
LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 31st August or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th August, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA.

The Steamship

"CHIYO MARU"

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 18th August at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all goods remaining undelivered on 24th August at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 25th August at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after 31st August, 1915.

K. DOI.

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1915.

TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co.
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.

will despatch

The Steamship

MONTEAGLE

from HONGKONG on the following dates

Wednesday 8th September.

Saturday 8th November.

FOR VANCOUVER via THE

USUAL PORTS OF CALL

For Freight or Passage apply

D. W. CRADDOCK.

General Traffic Agent.

TO SAIL.

FOR VANCOUVER AND
SEATTLE.

The Steamship

"SEIKO MARU" 23rd Aug.

For freight and particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th Aug. 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left
Vancouver on the 8th August.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from
Hongkong on Thursday, September 3,
at 11 p.m.The P. & O. s.s. CHINA sails from
Yokohama on Friday, August 13, for
Hongkong via Manila.The P. & O. s.s. MANOHURIA will sail
from Yokohama on Friday August 20, via
Manila for Hongkong.The mails have been transferred to the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. AKI MARU
due to arrive at Hongkong on the 19th
August.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s.
CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong
via Queensland and Philippine Ports on
the 4th inst. and may be expected to
arrive here on or about the 5th inst.The O. & A. Line s.s. SAI AMIS sailed
from Melbourne on the 14th inst. and is
expected to arrive here on the 1st Sept.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The L. C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 27th
August.The s.s. DUNERA from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 18th inst. and may be
expected here on or about the 24th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,535, H. Zedler, 10th inst.
—San Francisco, 18th July, Gen.
—P. M. S. Co.Hainan, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. Passmore, 11th
Aug.—Swatow, 10th Aug., Gen.
—D. L. & Co.Phraung, Br. s.s. 1,741, H. Flashman, 11th
inst.—Heliow, 11th inst. Gen.—
Chinese.Pinguey, Br. s.s. 2,594, 13th inst.—Singa-
pore, 9th inst. Gen.—B. & S.Derwent, Br. s.s. 1,056, A. Jenkins, 13th
inst.—Saloon, 9th inst. Rice &
General—Chinese.Hangchow, Br. s.s. 899, Cain, 14th inst.—
Swatow, 13th inst. Gen.—B.
S.Anyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,288, K. Yamamoto
15th inst.—Wakamatsu, 8th inst.
Coal—Fujiwara.Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,155, J. Doyle, 16th
inst.—Port Swettenham, 14th inst.
Siam—S. T. & Co.Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,253, E. Bent, 17th
Aug.—San Francisco, 17th inst.
T. K. K.Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,067, H. Chikashi, 18th
inst.—Moji, 18th inst. Coal—M.
B. K.Daigai Maru, Jap. s.s. 798, T. Konishi, 18th
inst.—Haiphong, 17th inst. Gen.—
O. S. K.Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,355, G. W. Eedy, 18th inst.
—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s. 3,859, W. H. Lap, 18th
inst.—Batavia, 8th inst. Gen.—J.
O. J. L.Agapency, Br. s.s. 2,553, 18th inst.—
Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.Seiko Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,983, Noda, 18th
inst.—Moji, 12th inst. Coal—J.
M. & Co.Nanyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,928, 19th inst.—
Wakamatsu, 15th inst. Coal—M.
B. & S.Hainan, Br. s.s. 1,517, T. H. Luchman,
18th inst.—Saloon, 14th inst. Rice
Japan, Br. s.s. 3,206, C. P. Seddon, 20th
inst.—Calcutta, Gen.—D. S. & Co.Artemis, Dut. s.s. 2,312, T. Readnor, 19th
inst.—Hankow, 15th inst. Ballast
—A. P. & Co.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA," (CAPT. T. W. GARDNER)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680
Ft. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA,
Kobe & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	45.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & HULL	Kandahar	24th Aug.
LONDON	Bloemfontein	22nd Sept.

Subject to change without notice.

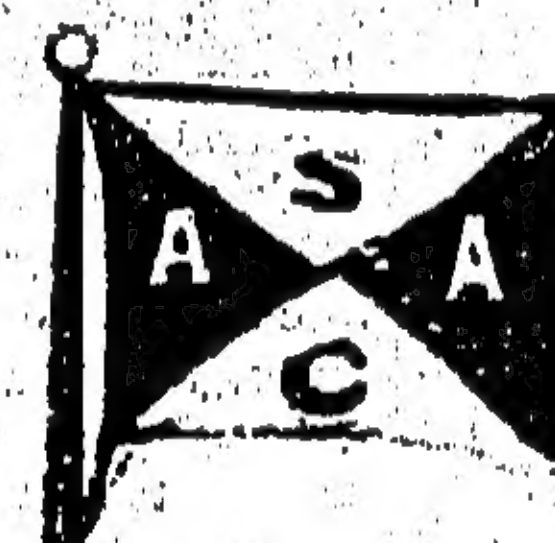
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 18th Aug. 1915.

General Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BEAM	DEPTH OVER FILL AT ORDINARY TIDE LEVEL	SIZE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	14	14	14
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	14	14	14
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	14	14	14
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100	14	14	14
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

GENERAL BOTHA'S VICTORY.

GENEROUS TERMS TO PRISONERS.

MESSAGE FROM LORD KITCHENER.

General Botha's culminating success was largely due to the magnificent forced marches of his troops, some of whom covered 200 miles in three days. The terms imposed on the Germans, while insisting on an unconditional surrender, are conceived in a generous spirit. General Botha's success has greatly strengthened his political position. Congratulatory telegrams have been sent both by Lord Kitchener and Mr. Bonar Law, the message from the former containing an invitation to General Botha to come to Europe.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies forwards for publication through the Press Bureau the following telegram addressed by him to the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa:—

I desire to offer my most cordial congratulations to General Botha and to your Government upon the successful issue of the operations in German South-West Africa, which has been achieved by the brilliant generalship of their leader and the bravery and endurance of the troops acting under him.

BONAR LAW.

Pretoria, July 10.

It is officially announced that Lord Kitchener has telegraphed to General Botha as follows:—

I am anxious to express to you on behalf of the Army our sincere admiration of the masterly conduct by you of the campaign in German South-West Africa and to offer you and your force our cordial congratulations on your brilliant victory. We shall warmly welcome you and the South Africans who can come over to join us.

Political Effects.

(From the Times correspondent.)

Cape Town, July 9.

General Botha's triumph will, it is considered, have important political results in the Union, where recently Hertzogite influences have been gaining ground. In Cape Colony there is a new party under the leadership of Dr. Malen, editor of a new Dutch daily newspaper *De Duryer*, and this movement is essentially more extreme than that of the Hertzogite Party, as it is exclusively racial, the leader going to the length of threatening to carry the political dispute into the Church arena. At present, however, no prominent Dutch-speaking persons have given their adherence.

General Botha's return with his sheaves will not improbably check effectively the growth of the Hertzogian spirit, which is leading to intense bitterness. The Labour Party is faced with a split between the war-on-war section, headed by Mr. Andrews, and the see-the-war-through policy declared in a ringing manifesto by Mr. Oreswell. The Labour leaders declare that 90 per cent. of their followers are dead against Mr. Andrews's fatuities, and the hope is expressed that the sudden and complete break down of the Germans in South-West Africa will hasten the Allies in Europe and chill the Germans, who have now lost their first colonial enterprise.

Johannesburg, July 10.

Public opinion is highly enthusiastic at the success and rapidity with which General Botha and the Union Armies have occupied and subdued an enemy territory of a larger superficial area than that of Germany. Surprise is expressed at the smallness of the surrendered personnel, but it is realized that the total effectives on the German side included a large number of men engaged upon civil work, and, of course the Germans have suffered

from attrition for nearly 10 months.

General Botha's prestige is enormously enhanced among all classes and he is the hero of the hour. The surrender happens aptly from the political standpoint, and it cannot be doubted that General Botha's enemies anticipated, and indeed hoped for, a more serious and longer opposition to his victorious advances.

Fine Marching Over Long Distances.

Pretoria, July 10.

General Botha reports as follows:—

The surrounding movement by the Union troops which preceded the surrender of the Germans was a highly successful piece of combined work under particularly difficult conditions, and all the staffs deserve the greatest credit for it. The main feature of the last operations has been the incessant marching by day and night over great distances at great speed without water.

After mentioning the mounted brigades participating, which were principally drawn from the Transvaal and Orange Free States, General Botha states:—

To the infantry, which after splendid marches, arrived in time to complete the encircling movement, all praise is due. The marches performed by one and all deserve to rank highly as military achievements, while the spirit and endurance of the men who have done the work should cause the Union justifiable pride in its soldiers.

General Botha further reports that the removal of mines is now being performed by a German mine detachment under their own officer, assisted by a Union officer. On July 2 General Botha's central forces approaching Otavi were successful in exploding or rendering harmless a very large and elaborate system of mines, which were laid across the defiles of the Elephantenberg, five miles south of the railway junction. Three Germans were captured of a party of five who had been left behind to explode the mines electrically, when large masses of Union troops were crossing. Great loss of life was thus averted, and the value of the good field intelligence was notably exemplified.

Total Number of Prisoners.

Pretoria, July 11.

It is officially announced that the total of the German personnel, as amended, which surrendered in South-West Africa is 3,407, consisting of 204 officers and 3,203 other ranks.

July 10.

In addition to the personnel, 37 field-guns and 22 machine-guns were captured.

Conditions of the Surrender. The following telegram from the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was received at the Colonies Office on Saturday and issued by the Press Bureau:—

Following has been issued to Press. General Botha has entrusted to Brigadier-General H.

T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O. the taking of the surrender of the German Forces; the Sixth Mounted Brigade, S.A.M.R., which is commanded by Brigadier-General Lukin, and the First Infantry Brigade, under the command of Brigadier-General Beves, comprising the First Transvaal Scottish Rifles, the Second Rhodesian Regiment, the Second Kimberley Regiment, and the First Durban Light Infantry are remaining temporarily at Otavi to take charge of the prisoners and of the material surrendered.

The terms of the surrender of the military forces of the Protectorate of German South-West Africa as agreed to by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and accepted by his Excellency Dr. Seitz, the Imperial Governor of the Protectorate of German South-West Africa and Commander of the said military forces, which was signed at Kilo 500 on the railway line between Otavi and Khorab, on the 8th day of July, 1915, as follows:—

(1) The military forces of the Protectorate of German South-West Africa, hereinafter referred to as the Protectorate, remaining in the field under arms and disposal at the command of the Commander of the said Protectorate forces, are hereby surrendered to General the Right Hon. Louis Botha, Commanding-in-Chief of the Forces of the Union of South Africa in the field. Brigadier-General H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O., acting on behalf of General Botha, shall be the officer in charge with arranging the details of the surrender, and giving effect to it.

(2) The active troops of the said forces of the said Protectorate surrendered in terms of paragraph one, shall in the case of officers retain their arms and may give their parole, being allowed to live each under that parole at such places as he may select. If for any reason the Government of the Union of South Africa is unable to meet the wish of any officer as regards his choice of abode, the officer concerned will choose some place in respect of which no difficulty exists.

(3) In the case of other ranks of the active troops of the said forces of the said Protectorate, such other ranks shall be interned under proper guard in such place in the Protectorate as the Union Government may decide upon. Each non-commissioned officer and man of the other ranks laid referred to shall be allowed to retain his rifle, but no ammunition. One officer shall be permitted to be interned with the other ranks of the artillery, one with the other ranks of the remainder of the active troops, and one with the other ranks of the police.

(4) All reservists, Landwehr and Landsturm, of all ranks of the said forces of the Protectorate now remaining under arms in the field shall, except to the extent as is provided for in paragraph six below, give up their arms upon being surrendered in such formation as may be found most convenient and after signing the annexed form of parole shall be allowed to retire to their homes and resume their civil occupation.

(5) All reservists, Landwehr and Landsturm, of all ranks of the said forces of the Protectorate who are now held by the Union Government prisoners of war taken from the said forces of the Protectorate upon signing the form of parole above mentioned in paragraph four shall be allowed to resume their civil occupation in the Protectorate.

(6) The officers of the reserve, Landwehr and Landsturm of the said forces of the Protectorate who surrender in terms of paragraph one above shall be allowed to retain their arms, provided they sign parole above mentioned in paragraph four.

(7) All officers of the said forces of the Protectorate who sign the

form of parole above mentioned in paragraph four shall be allowed to retain the horses which are nominally allotted to them in their military establishments.

(8) The police of the Protectorate shall be treated as far as they have been mobilized as the active troops. Those members of the police who are on duty on distant stations shall remain at their posts until they are relieved by Union troops in order that the lives and property of non-combatants may be protected.

(9) Civil officials in the employment of the German Imperial Government or of the Government of the Protectorate shall be allowed to remain in their homes provided they sign the parole above mentioned in paragraph four. Nothing, however, in this statement shall be construed as entitling any such officer to exercise the functions of the appointment which he holds in the service of either of the Governments aforesaid, or to claim from the Union Government the emoluments of such appointments.

(10) With the exception of the arms retained by the officers of the Protectorate forces, and by the ranks of the active troops, as provided for in paragraph two above, all war material, including all field and mountain guns, small arms ammunition, and the whole of the property of the Government of the Protectorate, shall be placed at the disposal of the Union Government.

(11) His Excellency the Imperial Governor shall appoint a civil official of the Protectorate service who shall hand over and keep a record of all Government property of the civil departments, including records which are handed over to the Union Government in terms of paragraph 10 above, and the Commander of the said forces of the Protectorate shall appoint a military officer who shall hand over and keep a similar record of all Government property of the military departments of the Protectorate.

Given under our hands on this ninth day of July, 1915, Signed Louis Botha, General Commanding-in-Chief the Union Forces in the Field; Seitz, Imperial Governor of German South-West Africa; Franks, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commander of the Protectorate Forces of German South-West Africa.

Form of the parole.—The undersigned hereby pledge myself on honour not to re-engage in hostilities in the present war between Great Britain and Germany.

National Rejoicings. Telegrams from all parts of South Africa illustrate the national satisfaction with which General Botha's success has been greeted.

Speaking at a citizens' dinner to the General Superintendent of Education, Sir T. Muir on his retirement, Sir Thomas Smartt expressed the elation of South Africa at the conclusion of the campaign under the distinguished and gallant generalship of General Botha. He believed the people of South Africa would not be unmindful of the services of the Union forces when the time came to provide for the dependents of those who volunteered for service on the battlefields of Europe.

Amongst the many telegrams of congratulation dispatched to General Botha was one from Smithfield, the centre of General Hertzog's constituency. It ran as follows:—

Smithfield admirers to General Botha and his splendid army. Accept heartiest congratulations from your fervent admirers in Hertzog's stronghold.

Crowds singing patriotic airs promenaded the streets of Pretoria on Friday night, and eventually a large procession marched to General Botha's residence, where it made a most enthusiastic demonstration, which was acknowledged by Mrs. Botha.

The Cape Argus has opened a shilling fund to present General Botha with a sword in honour of his successful campaign.

In commemoration of the victory, General Thompson, General Officer Commanding in Cape Colony, has planted two oak trees in the Castle Grounds.

German Resistance Broken.

The news that the German forces in South-West Africa have surrendered to General Botha and that this trying campaign is at an end will be received with the greatest satisfaction throughout the Empire. General Botha and his gallant lieutenants and troops, both British and Dutch, deserve our warmest congratulations. They have shown us that South Africa can produce soldiers as tenacious and enduring as those which have come to our aid from the other great Dominions of the Crown, and no praise for the splendid efforts would be too great.

The first operation of the campaign was the occupation of Luderitz on September 18 last. This occupation was carried out peacefully, and the Germans left everything intact except the wireless installation, which was destroyed. The town was made into a strong base and detachments were pushed into the interior to keep the enemy at a distance. Walvis Bay, which had been occupied by the Germans on September 11, was reoccupied by Union troops on Christmas Day. Swakopmund, in its turn, fell into our hands on January 15. With Port Nolloth already in our possession, the sea bases necessary for the campaign were now all secured.

Military operations were suspended until the rebels within the Union had been disposed of. The bands under Kemp and Maritz gave considerable trouble in January, but on January 24 these two leaders attacked Upington and were badly beaten by Commandant Van der Venters. Completely dislodged by their contact with the German authorities, these surrendered on February 3, but Maritz, himself did not come in, and his subsequent fate is uncertain.

Serious Operations Begun. The suppression of the rebellion enabled General Botha to begin serious operations in the middle of February. The plan was to advance from Rietfontein and the Orange River on the south, and eventually to combine the operations of this southern army with those of columns advancing from Luderitz and Swakopmund.

It was expected that some 5,000 German regulars and reservists would have to be dealt with, besides an uncertain number of armed natives. The Union Forces allotted to the campaign as a whole were overwhelming, but there was always a risk that the Germans, thanks to their railways, might concentrate against one column or another, while it was certain that they would destroy the railways behind them as they retreated, fill up the wells, and make the most of the natural difficulties of the country, which were very considerable. The good arrangements made gave no opportunities to the Germans to overwhelm any column, while the extraordinary skill and endurance of the Union Forces enabled them, by dint of splendid exertions, to overcome all the difficulties presented by the country.

In the face of constant opposition, the columns from the south and from Luderitz Bay united at Keetmanshoop, and at once pushed north along the railway. General Botha—who had joined the northern army at Swakopmund, led it forward in Marib, and at Etfontein, 60 miles to the east, defeated the enemy and captured 200 prisoners and some guns. The southern army, well organized and commanded by General Smuts, and the central force from Luderitz Bay, under the good

leading of General Sir Duncan McKenzie, gained a number of successes during their advance. The raid of McKenzie's mounted troops from Bethany to Gibeon was one of these successes, which led to the capture of 200 men and narrowly escaped cutting off a much larger number. The difficulties of the Union troops were not made less by the poisoning of the wells by the Germans, a practice which began after the enemy's evacuation of Aus and Warmbad, and led to some correspondence, in which General Botha expressed his intention of holding the German officer commanding responsible.

The Taking of Windhuk. Marching by Karibib, General Botha occupied Windhuk, the capital of German South-West Africa, on May 12, finding some 3,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives in the town. Here there fell into our hands one of the most valuable of Germany's high-power wireless stations, which, with one relay in Togoland, was able to communicate with Berlin. This success was received with enthusiasm throughout the Empire and brought to General Botha a telegram of hearty congratulations from the King. These congratulations were well deserved, for on many occasions the troops had to perform long and tiring marches over waterless and barren country, often without food and water, or at best with a little fresh meat for the men and a handful of grass for the animals.

After replenishing supplies, General Botha resumed his advance to the north in June in quest of the main body of the enemy, which had retreated up the railway to Otavi. The towns along the railway fell rapidly one by one, while the enemy, continually outflanked and outmanoeuvred, proved incapable of offering serious resistance. On July 1 General Botha reached Otavi after a fight in which General Botha and the Free State Brigade showed much dash and energy, marching 45 miles in 18 hours, while General Lukin's force, which showed equal spirit, covered 48 miles in 20 hours. The subsequent operations have not yet been reported, but it is clear that the Germans were at the end of their resources, and that on reaching their railway terminus at Grootfontein they abandoned hope.

The Meaning of "South-West." The loss of German South-West Africa will be a very bitter blow to Germany. It will probably be felt even more severely than the loss of Kiaochow. The latter was for the general public a naval and commercial outpost. "South-West" was for many reasons regarded as by far the most important German possession overseas—a heritage from the Bismarckian era, a country drenched with German blood, and the principal base of a future African empire.

Of late everything has been done to avert attention from the plight of the colony. The German Press has taught the public to believe, first, that all Germany's colonial possessions and more will be recovered on the battlefields of Europe, and, secondly, that the present "colonial wars" are interesting mainly as evidence of British villainy and "treason to the whiterace." Only on Tuesday the *Cologne Gazette* published a long and violent attack upon English methods of warfare in Cameroon, and there is no topic more popular than that of the employment by the British of "all the yellow, red, and black-skinned peoples" for the persecution of harmless Germans and the destruction of German Kultur. It has been more difficult to handle General Botha's magnificent campaign. General Botha is now one of the hated enemies of Germany—hated especially as having dis-appointed German intrigues, in regard to which he, ever since his visit to Berlin in 1902 in the

company of De Wet and De la Rey, had been intended to play a very different part. He is now for the Germans "Botha the traitor," because he failed to be treacherous.

A Forlorn Hope.

The real hope of the Germans in the campaign now concluded was, that the situation would be saved by troubles in South Africa. From time to time the German Colonial Office, which can have very little else to do, publishes rather pathetic reviews of events in the colonies, compiled by patient study of the English newspapers with the help of such scraps of information as can be obtained from stray travellers. In the first review, published last November, it was said that the British advance "seems to have been brought to a standstill by the rising of the Boers." The hope was expressed that developments in British South Africa would terminate the occupation of Luderitz Bay, and it was observed that "a further hostile penetration into the interior would meet with considerable difficulties and hardly promised success." The last German official review, published towards the end of May, said that, as far as could be judged from the English reports, only weak German forces had yet been employed; and the enemy had not yet come into contact with the main German forces. A note, added while the report was going to press, bemoaned the loss of Windhuk. By way of comfort it was added:—

We must again lay stress upon the fact that neither from official nor private sources are any German reports of these recent events available, and that in the existing circumstances no such reports can be expected for a long time to come.

Since then the German public has been, provided with no information at all.

Area and Population.

It is 25 years this month since the British and German Governments made the agreements which fixed the present limits of German South-West Africa. It has an area of about 320,000 square miles, with a native population of 80,000 and a European population of 15,000, almost all of them Germans. The revenue and expenditure for 1914 were estimated at £1,175,000 and £2,017,000 respectively. In 1912 the imports were valued at £1,825,000 and the exports at £1,953,000. During the last few years there has been a considerable production of diamonds—in 1912 to an estimated value of £368,000. To the German mind, however, German South-West Africa has represented not so much a valuable possession as the foundation for future hopes. The extreme view is seen in the following passage quoted in Mr. Lewin's book "The Germans and Africa" from a work written in 1905 by the well-known pan-German Dr. Samassa:—

In German South-West Africa we have in our hands a strong trump card from the point of view of Weltpolitik; England is in consequence of this card in peril of losing South Africa.

It was to Cape Colony that German eyes were always turned.

(To be Continued.)

No Independence day Reception. Yesterday says the Times, July 5 was Independence Day, but there were no official celebrations of the anniversary by the Americans in London. "At the American Embassy it was stated that owing to the war the usual receptions were not being given. The Embassy, however, will be closed to the public to-day."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Continued from page 1.

BALKAN LEAGUE ESTABLISHMENT LIKELY.

August 19, 1.50 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent in Athens declares that the Balkan situation has become of absorbing interest, especially in view of the possibility of the re-establishment of the Balkan League on the side of the Entente Powers.
 Considerable importance is attached to the fact that the British Minister to Greece had an audience with King Constantine to-day. At a subsequent conference with M. Venizelos, King Constantine expressed a desire to see the Ministers of the other Entente Powers.

BRITISH MUNITIONS FACTORIES.

August 19, 3.35 p.m.
 Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, announces that there are now five hundred and thirty-five controlled munitions establishments in Britain in operation.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY DISPLAYS FRESH VIGOUR.

August 20, 1.55 a.m.
 The Petrograd communique says that the enemy has continued vigorously to develop the success achieved at Kovno. He occupied the town and, advancing beyond, established himself in the district between the rivers Niemen and Vilna.
 German attacks on Osowiec fortress on Tuesday night and on Wednesday were repulsed.

Fighting continues on the front from Osowiec to Brest Litovsk and further south. It is most desperate in some sectors, especially where the enemy on Tuesday and Wednesday attacked our troops on the lower Bzura, in the direction of Biala, along the Toberemka railway and near Wlodawa.
 The enemy is displaying increasing vigour in his attacks on the Novogorodsk fortifications, on the right banks of the Vistula and Narew rivers.

The fighting has been of the bloodiest description and German corpses were heaped on our entanglements, but the German artillery, developing their maximum fire, silenced our guns and demolished the fortifications between the Wkra and Narew.
 Thereafter, the Russians, despite all their efforts, were forced to retire to the right bank of the Wkra and this has enabled the Germans to concentrate their efforts on the northern sector, comprising the fortifications between the Wkra and Vistula rivers.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

ALL ROUND SUCCESS CLAIMED.

August 19, 8.10 p.m.
 A Berlin communique, via Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, claims that thirty officers and 3,900 men were captured at Kovno.

Under pressure of the capture of Kovno the Russians are evacuating their positions opposite Kalwaja and Sawalki.
 The Germans claim to have reached the railway between Bialystok and Brest Litovsk and to have stormed the two northern forts of Novogorodsk, taking a thousand prisoners and 125 guns.

The Germans further declare that the armies of King Leopold of Bavaria and General von Mackensen are progressing. The Germans have reached the advanced positions at Brest Litovsk while they are also advancing eastward to Wlodawa, the Russians here having evacuated the east bank of the Bug.

GERMANS CLAIM IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

August 20, 1.20 p.m.
 Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that, according to a Berlin communique, Novogorodsk has been captured with over twenty thousand prisoners. The Kaiser has arrived there.

LARGE GERMAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

August 20, 3.55 a.m.
 Reuter's representative at Petrograd telegraphs the following official report:—
 Our warships guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga retired after a fight, owing to the great superiority of the enemy fleet.

GERMANY AND NORWEGIAN MAILS.

August 19, 7.05 p.m.
 A message from Reuter's correspondent at Christiania quotes the *Aftenpost*, which says that the Norwegian people have received with hot indignation and bitterness the news of the treatment of the Norwegian mail packet by a German submarine. The news, says the Norwegian journal, will be resented from North Cape to Linderås. The injury done to England by grabbing the Norwegian mails is immaterial compared with the damage done to our country. The theft of neutral mails is not a part of decent warfare.
 Reuter's correspondent in Copenhagen telegraphs that the Danish Postmaster General asserts that no more Danish mails will be sent via Norway to England. They will be despatched solely in Danish vessels in future.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED.

August 19, 3.55 p.m.
 General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the recent operations on the Gallipoli peninsula consisted of attacks on enemy positions along the southern and "Anzio" lines, including a fresh landing in force at Suvla Bay.

There is evidence from the statements of prisoners that the Turks were considerably reinforced with a view to attacking us and that our attack forestalled them by twenty-four hours. Consequently, the fighting was most severe and on both sides the casualties were very heavy.

The landing at Suvla Bay was well planned and carried out by the Navy, but despite the fact that the Turks developed their greatest strength on the "Anzio" zone our troops at Suvla Bay were unable to make very satisfactory progress, before the enemy was able to move up considerable forces from his reserves and bring our further advance here to a standstill.

All the points won have been consolidated and the spirit of the troops is excellent.

REICHSTAG OPENS; SPEECH BY PRESIDENT.

August 20, 5.15 p.m.
 A telegram from Amsterdam reports the opening of the Reichstag. The President in his speech described the German successes as bordering on the fabulous.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, said that Germany, relying on her glorious troops, could regard the future proudly and fearlessly. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the Netherlands, which had twice given devoted assistance to the severely wounded returning from England, and he especially thanked the Pope, who, he said, was chiefly responsible for the realization of so many works of humanity during the war.

He denounced England for strangling neutral commerce, and Russia for devastating Poland and removing Jews and Christians to Langkash, on the muddy roads.

At some length he reviewed the pre-war conditions, denying that Germany, which sought only peaceful development after forty-four years, was responsible for the war.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND AT LAST.

August 19, 10.25 p.m.
 A message from Washington states that the British Embassy announces that the Allies have agreed to regard cotton as contraband of war.

WAR ITEMS.

"Leave Us Our Beer!"

Amsterdam, July 8. A telegram from Berlin states that the death of barley has forced the German brewery associations to reduce the output of beer to a minimum of 40 per cent. below the usual output. Beer thereby becomes a luxury. This step, which is approved by the Government, has raised a considerable volume of protest throughout Germany. The municipalities of Berlin and Munich have summoned extraordinary meetings of their councils to discuss measures which have necessitated a continual increase of food prices.

Arabs Deserting Turkey.

The *Naples* correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* telegraphs that the Italian Consuls from Jerusalem, Beirut, and Aleppo, who have arrived at Naples, agree that the Turkish position is becoming rapidly worse. They declare that the Arab element has already to a very great extent deserted the cause of the Empire on becoming aware of the large increases in the British forces operating in the Dardanelles.

Allegations Against German Red Cross Sisters.

Paris, July 10. The Belgrade correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* states that at the instance of the German Minister at Bern, M. de Piaget, of Neuchâtel, has been prosecuted before a military court for having in an article accused the Sisters of the German Red Cross with having inoculated wounded French soldiers with virus instead of serum. The accused was acquitted amid the applause of a crowded court.

Dramatic Descent of Recruits.

Rome, July 9.—The *Tribuna* reports the following incident from the front: "During a vigorous attack against the Austrian positions on the Isonzo on the 6th, 65 soldiers of the hostile infantry recruits from Dalmatia, who were in the first Austrian line, simultaneously separated from the main force, threw down their rifles and raised their arms crying, 'Italia, Italia.' The Austrians fired on the deserters, killing 28, but the remaining 37 reached our lines, where they were warmly received."

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL VANNUCELLI.

Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph," London, Received August 19.
 The death is announced of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, who was of Italian nationality, was born in 1834 and created to the high office of Cardinal-Bishop in 1887. He was Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina and Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, Great Penitentiary.

Drought in Germany.

Paris, July 10.—The *Matin* learns that the present drought is causing considerable anxiety at Berlin, and everybody is suggesting a system to counteract the bad effects of a protracted spell of dry weather. Some suggest new means of irrigating the land, and an organisation of volunteer "sprinklers" is even proposed.

Dinners "Off" in Berlin.

Amsterdam, July 9.—Berlin hotel proprietors are not allowed at present to supply dinners consisting of several dishes. At restaurants where separate tables were provided the proprietors did not consider themselves bound by the regulation, and announced dinners of several dishes. The police have now warned them, and threatened punishment for infraction of the rule.

Advice to the King of Greece.

Athens, July 11.—According to the *Hellas* the doctors attending the King recommended, after a consultation, that His Majesty should abstain from all political pre-occupations likely to cause him fatigue. The doctors, however, will hold a further consultation next Sunday, when they will come to a definite decision.

Seventeen Traitors of Wound d.

Amsterdam, July 11. From Aix-la-Chapelle it is reported that in one day seventeen long trains with wounded soldiers arrived at Cracow. A train with four wrecked guns has passed through Aix-la-Chapelle from the Western theatre of war. At several cafes in Aix-la-Chapelle waiters have been replaced by waitresses in consequence of men being called to the colours.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

(By Order of the Mortgagee)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1915, commencing at 12 o'clock noon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. (For account of the Concerned) 60 Shares of the "Yue Tak Co., Ltd." (Nos. 801-860)
 Terms:—Cash on delivery.
 GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 23rd August, 1915, commencing at 5.30 p.m. at Ah King's Slipway, Wanchoi.
 The Motor Launch "WHITE STAR" (built of teak wood) length 32' beam 7' draft 3' x 3' with a 30 H. P. 4 cylinder engine in good running order. Speed 11 miles.
 On view Now.
 Terms:—Cash on delivery.
 GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on

TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1915 at three o'clock p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known (and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 160 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as Nos. 122, 124 and 126 Queen's Road Central Victoria aforesaid. Term 75 years created by a Crown Lease dated 17th April 1844 Extended to 999 years granted by an Extension for 924 years dated 1st February, 1854. Annual Crown rent £11-11-7½. Area 3192 Square feet.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON STOKES and MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

By order of the Mortgagees, Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on

TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 1 as the same is more particularly described on the plan annexed to an Indenture of Assignment dated the 14th day of January, 1899 registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 24991 and made between Young Po Yan of the one part and Leung Ng of the other part and thereon coloured Red and Pink together with the buildings erected thereon known as No. 1 Tung Tak Lane and No. 24 Cochrane Street and together with a right of way over such portions of Tung Tak Lane as are shown on the said plan and thereon coloured Yellow. Term 99 years from the 5th October, 1849 created by a Crown Lease dated 1st May, 1850. Annual Crown rent \$ 6.70. Area 1361.7/12th Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Variety is Everything.
 You will see it on Friday 20th When Pathe's Great Comedy will be produced

SEND ME YOUR WIFE

in 2 parts.

SHERLOCK HOLMES

in 4 parts.

Pathe's Gazette.

Keystone Comica.

There is no Understanding What the Victorians doing: "Why! Variety, Pleasure, and Pathe."

BIJOU THEATRE.

SATURDAY 21st August.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

in 4 parts length 6,000 ft.

A Magnificent drama, adapted from the famous novel of ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

also

Comio and Interesting pictures.

Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

NOTICES.

WE INVITE YOU

TO CALL IN AND CONSULT US REGARDING YOUR PROPOSED

MOTOR BOAT

SUBMIT TO US YOUR REQUIREMENTS AND WE WILL QUOTE YOU AN ATTRACTIVE PRICE. BOATS SUPPLIED FROM 12 TO 60 FEET.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Phone 27

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

BATHING

EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.

ICES.

Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc. Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices. With Best attendance.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE CATERERS.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET"

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE"

\$4.25 per case ex store.

OHING CHEONG

168 Des Vaux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN

91 Des Vaux Road, West.

NOTICE

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE

Wanted two large Steam Launches with Extensive passenger accommodation. Monthly Charter preferable. Negotiate with A. B. C. Co. Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We have this day removed our premises from No. 14 to No. 12 Queen's Road Central (next to Wang Hing Jewellers). H. BUTTONE & SON, Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Don't forget after the Show Order and Light Refreshments ALEXANDER CAFE Oper. TU. Midnight

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



PURE MILK.

FOOD FOR CHILDREN AND INVALIDS.

PURE MILK PRODUCED UNDER HYGIENIC CONDITIONS

FROM

WELL FED,

CLEANLY STALLED,

HEALTHY DAIRY CATTLE.

EXPERT EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

EXCELLENCE.

PURITY.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.-SELLERS SA-SALES B.-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

Messrs Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report state:—
Local investment securities show further appreciation and with shares closely held a very small business has been transacted in them. On the other hand the more speculative descriptions have been hooked at declining rates due to settlement influences but there is a firmer tone at the close of the market.
Bar Silver is quoted at 22½ per oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1½ T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks close with sellers at the enhanced rate of \$830 ex. div. after sales at this rate.
Marine Insurances.—Unions are a strong market with buyers at \$960 and shares difficult to obtain; the same remarks apply to Cantons which have buyers at the improved rate of \$280. Yangtzes are quoted from the North at \$243 ex. 73, and North China at Tls. 165 buyers.
Fire Insurances.—There are buyers of China Fires at \$181 and Hongkong Fires at \$405 but there are no shares obtainable at these rates.
Shipping.—Info-Chinas have been an active market both for cash and for forward delivery at declining rates—the combined shares have sold at \$152½, \$152, \$151½, \$151 and at \$148 closing with sellers at the latter rate and buyers at \$148. Forward business at the close has been negotiated at \$160 and at \$151 for September. Star Ferries are obtainable at \$26½ and Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats at \$23 after sales at \$22½. Shell Transport have improved from 88½ to 90½ buyers, sellers asking 92½. Douglas's close firm with buyers at \$69 after sales at \$65½, \$67½, \$68½ and \$70.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

Undertaken and Executed:
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO
General Managers.

Patna, New	9,325	perche
Patna, Old	9,200	"
Benares, New	9,050	"

ITALIAN ROYAL DECREES.

Received at the British
Foreign Office.

The following are published in
the *Gazette* of August 20.

Foreign Office,
July 5, 1915.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated June 3rd last, and published in the *Italian Official Gazette* of June 15th:—

During the present state of war the Government of the King will adopt and enforce the dispositions of the Declaration signed at London on February 20, 1909, with the exception of Articles 22, 24 and 28, and of any modifications contained in the following articles:—

Article II.

A neutral ship, which according to her papers has a neutral destination, and which in spite of the destination indicated on her paper is making an enemy port, will be subject to capture and confiscation if she is encountered before the end of her return journey.

Article III.

The destination indicated in Article 33 of the Declaration of London will be presumed to be the real one (in addition to the presumptions provided for in Article 34) if the cargo is consigned to an agent of an enemy State or to order of an agent of an enemy State.

Article IV.

In spite of the dispositions of Article 35 of the Declaration of London, conditional contraband will be subject to capture on board a vessel proceeding to a neutral port if the ship's manifests do not indicate the name of the consignee, or if they show that the consignee resides in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

Article V.

In the cases indicated in the preceding Article IV the burden of proving the innocent destination of the goods rests with their owner.

Article VI.

When the King's Government learns that an enemy Government is supplying its armed forces by means of or across a neutral country, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine may take concerted action to exclude from the operation of Article 35 of the Declaration of London all vessels proceeding to ports in such countries.

Decisions of this nature will be published in the *Official Gazette*, and will be enforced until superseded by another decision of the same nature.

For the whole period during which such decisions are in force, vessels carrying conditional contraband to ports of such countries will be liable to capture.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
July 5, 1915.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated June 3rd last, and published in the *Italian Official Gazette* of June 17th:—

Article I.

The following objects and materials are considered as absolute contraband:—

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Ingredients of explosives, viz., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium nitrate, and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal-tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate and mercury.
5. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).
6. Gun-mountings, limber boxes, limbers, baggage waggons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.

7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.

8. All kinds of clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

9. Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.

10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

12. Armour plates.

13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.

14. The following metals: Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hematite pig-iron, manganese.

15. The following ores: Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore hematite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.

16. Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium.

17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.

18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.

19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and outting the same.

21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

25. Pneumatic tyres and covers, for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles and materials specially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.

27. Iron pyrites.

28. Mineral oils and motor spirit (mineral oils, raw and distilled, petrol, benzine, naphtha and spirits in general which may be used for motors).

29. Apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material for use on land or sea.

30. Wool, raw combed or carded, wool fibre, combed or carded, wool waste.

31. Tin, chloride of tin and tin ore.

32. Castor oil.

33. Paraffin wax.

34. Copper iodide.

35. Lubricants.

36. Skins of every sort, raw or tanned, cow, ox, buffalo, calf, horse, pig, sheep, goat or deer; leather adapted for saddlery, harness, boots or military accoutrements.

37. Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor, urea, aniline, and their compounds.

Article II.

The following articles are considered articles of conditional contraband:—

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock; and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.
11. Harness and saddlery.
12. Field glasses, telescopes, and all kinds of nautical instruments.
13. Materials of all sorts used in tanning, including tannin and other extracts suitable for the industry.

Article III.

The present decree will take effect from to-day.

IS IT COMPULSION?

UTTERANCES OF THREE CABINET MINISTERS.

The "Times" on the Coming of National Service.

Lord Kitchener made an appeal for more recruits at a public meeting held in the Guildhall, and presided over by the Lord Mayor, on July 9. The speech was more than an exhortation. It contained an important announcement as to the use to which the National Register is to be put to supply the requirements of the military situation.

The Secretary of State for War, who wore the undress uniform of a Field-Marshal, drove in a motor car from the War Office accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir H. C. Slater, Adjutant-General. In the City the streets were lined by County of London Territorial regiments, and thronged with cheering crowds, and in the Guildhall Lord Kitchener received an enthusiastic greeting.

Lord Kitchener's speech was particularly addressed to the young men throughout the country who are not yet in khaki, and its text was that the situation called urgently for the development of our military resources to their utmost limit.

Sir Edward Carson, whose arrival was loudly cheered, made an eloquent and moving speech, in which he followed up a declaration that the voluntary system was now on its trial by asking if Lord Kitchener's appeal fails we ought for a moment to hesitate to apply compulsory service? He was answered by a loud outburst of cheering. Lord Derby said if those engaged in recruiting failed to get the necessary men, having done their best, they would be entitled to go to Lord Kitchener and say—"There are other forces which you can apply. Put the man in operation."

Mr. Churchill made a defence of the late Government. He said that nothing which was within the power of this country to do last autumn would have enabled us to alter fundamentally the military situation as it exists today.

Not less significant and important than the various statements made at the Guildhall was Mr. Long's declaration on the subject of compulsion made to a deputation which waited on him with reference to the National Registration Bill, says the *Times*. Mr. Long made it clear that, though the Bill itself does not contemplate compulsory military service, the Government have not tied their hands in the matter. He emphatically stated that if the meaning read into the Prime Minister's recent answer to a question had been the right one, and by it compulsory service had been ruled out, he would not have remained 24 hours in the Cabinet.

Three Declarations.

For convenience the more important statements made may be brought together as follows:—

Lord Kitchener.

When the Register is completed we shall be able to note the men between the ages of 19 and 40 not required for munitions or other industrial work, and therefore available, if physically fit, for the fighting line.

Steps will be taken to approach, with a view to enlistment, all possible candidates for the Army, unmarried men to be preferred.

Sir E. Carson.

If voluntary recruiting and the appeals of Lord Kitchener fail, does anybody for a moment think that we ought to hesitate to apply compulsory service?

People seem to forget that the very existence of the country is at stake.

If it becomes necessary to apply conscription and we refuse, what is the alternative? To surrender at discretion? Never!

Mr. Long.

The Prime Minister would be the last man in this country to say anything to-day in reference to the situation in which we find ourselves which would prevent the Government adopting compulsory service to-morrow if they believe it to be right, and necessary in order to bring the war to an end.

Our hands are absolutely free,

and I would not remain a member of the Government 24 hours longer if I had any idea that we should hesitate for any reason to adopt measures which we believed in our hearts to be necessary to bring this war to a satisfactory conclusion.

The "Times" Views.

In a leading article on July 10, the *Times* stated:—

"The meeting at Guildhall yesterday was a fine personal tribute to Lord Kitchener, whose services in raising the armies of our first great needs will never be underestimated or forgotten. It was also a remarkable demonstration of the growing popularity of the idea of National Service. Nothing in Lord Kitchener's careful statement was more loudly applauded than his hint that 'something more was required' than the present method of appealing for recruits; and the audience emphatically endorsed his definition of the National Register as a means of ascertaining what men between 19 and 40, not required for munition or other industrial work, were available for the fighting line." Sir Edward Carson was even more explicit. He said:—"If voluntary recruiting and the appeals of Lord Kitchener fail, does anybody for a moment suppose that we ought to hesitate to apply compulsory 'service'? His words were cheered to the echo. We only hope that Sir Edward Carson's reception will convince him—for he is one of the most modest of men—that the public look to him as one of the strongest elements in an Administration which above all things needs strength and decision. Despite these welcome indications, it is obvious that the method of appealing for recruits must continue for the present, and we hope that Lord Kitchener's urgent requests will meet with a widespread response throughout the country. He put the issue very clearly to the men who still declare that they are 'waiting to be fetched,' and asked them whether it was right and patriotic to disregard the call of duty until it was reinforced, or rather superseded, by compulsion. Possibly his appeal will be materially assisted by the suggestions of a coming change of method, but we confess to a preference for one system or the other rather than a mixture of the two. During the last few days Sir Leo Chiozza Money has very properly called attention to an official poster which certainly seems to support the 'voluntary' system by threats; and Mr. Hogge has read in the House of Commons a most improper letter from a recruiting officer, in which very direct threats were used to an eligible but unwilling man. We are already reaching the stage when the word 'voluntary' is ceasing to possess its normal meaning."

Anyone who doubts the increasing strength of the feeling in favour of National Service may be recommended to look back over the week's debates in Parliament. The proceedings of our politicians, it must be confessed, are not always a very edifying spectacle in these days. In the House of Commons, if anywhere—especially in its present depleted state—the spirit of factions obstructs to every useful measure. But what was the fate of the National Registration Bill, the Bill which was to 'split the country'? The opposition, which loomed so large beforehand, proved to be absolutely negligible in reality. It resolved itself, when tested by a division, into the same little handful of members to whose ideas—and the fear of successive Governments to face them—we owe the scandalous neglect of our national security in the past. Mr. Long deserves every possible credit for the firmness and good temper with which he handled them; but the real lesson of the debates for him and his colleagues is how very much more they might achieve if they would pluck up heart to do it. The National Register, as Mr. Austin Harrison pointed out in these columns yesterday, represents in itself a political compromise. It is a means of compulsory enrolment for optional service. The Bill would have been a more practical measure if it had frankly embodied the principle, which every Minister admits in general terms, that the State has a right to call the service of all its citizens. It should

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—

12th Sunday after Trinity, 22nd Aug. 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses: Ferial. Venite: Dyce. Psalms: Crotch. Te Deum: Russell, Jones, Fye.

Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 4*, 510. Evensong (5.45 p.m.)

Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Russell. Smart. Goodenough.

Magnificat: Stainer (29th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Barnby (29th morning). Hymns: 298, 250, 223. N.B.—Psalm 108, verses 5, 6, 12, 13 in unison.

Psalm 109, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 19, 25, 26 in unison. "Special Papers."

Peak Church.—The Holy Communion 8.15 a.m. Evensong and Sermon 6.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher:—Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—12th Sunday after Trinity, 22nd Aug. 1915. Morning Prayer.

11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: 22nd Morning. Psalms: Crotch Rimbault. Te Deum: St. Jude. Jubilate: Hayes.

Hymns: 354-360-451. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. National Anthem. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Hymns: 579. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: As Set. Magnificat: Barnby.

Deus Misereatur: Hopkins. Hymns: 430-558-395 (in unison).

Vesper Hymn. National Anthem. 11 a.m. Rev. Copley.

Moyle 6 p.m. Rev. Tichborne.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—22nd August 1915. Morning at 11 and Evening at 6. Preacher, Rev. C. C. Morris of Wuchow.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper at 4 p.m.

Children's Meeting at 8 p.m. Preaching Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road, Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen. only.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

unquestionably have been accompanied from the outset by a plain declaration that its chief object is to enable that principle to be carried into effect.

However, yesterday's speeches at the Guildhall and elsewhere go far to make amends. Three Cabinet Ministers have now told us in so many words that, if the power of compulsion is required for National Service, the Government will not hesitate to take it.

"Our hands," said Mr. Long yesterday in his address to municipal and other authorities, "are absolutely free," and he added that he would not remain a member of the Government for twenty-four hours if he "had any idea that we 'should hesitate for any reason to adopt' measures which we believed in our hearts to be necessary to bring this war to a conclusion." Sir Edward Carson said bluntly at Guildhall:—

"Let the manhood of our race flock to the recruiting sergeant, and if not we will face the other alternative." Lord Kitchener's remarks were less definite, but there was not much doubt about the meaning which lay behind them, and it is with Lord Kitchener, more than with anyone else, that the responsibility will ultimately rest. He has done a fine thing in raising great armies by a "voluntary" system which he did not (himself) devise. He will do a finer thing still if he is able to transform unfair and outworn methods into a system for which the country is now obviously ready. Meanwhile we may all agree to welcome the passage of the National Registration Bill through the House of Commons, not only because it is the first instalment of national organization which stands to the credit of the new Government, but still more because it is the indispensable preliminary to all the rest. A National Register, promptly compiled and effectively used, is worth more to us at this moment than the most moving appeal for recruits.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF THE TITLE "DR."

Important Police Court Decision.

Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning gave his decision in the case in which Wong Him, of 32 A. Caine Road, was charged with using the title "Dr." before his name, implying that he had medical qualifications.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, the Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, barrister, instructed by Mr. L. D'Almeida e Castro, defended.

His Worship said:—The defendant, Wong Him, a Chinese Medical Practitioner, is charged under the Medical Registration Ordinance 1884, section 17 (1) for that he from June 18, 1915 to the present date at Victoria unlawfully, wilfully and falsely did use the title of "Doctor" before his name, thereby implying a qualification to practise medicine.

The facts are not in dispute, defendant holds a Chinese medical qualification obtained in the Kwangtung Province, in 1873. He has since that date practised medicine according to Chinese methods—at first for ten years in China, and subsequently for thirty years in the United States of America, at San Francisco. At San Francisco he made use of the title "Doctor" and advertised his profession with that title in the local Press. He came last year to live in Hongkong, resides at 32 A. Caine Road and has affixed to his board a brass plate with the following words on Dr. Wong Him, Chinese Medical Practitioner. Herbal Specialist (then in Chinese characters). Wong Him prescribes for internal and external complaints, provides the drugs of every province and sells plasters, pills and powders. The defendant claims to be discharged first on the ground that his avocation is excepted from the provision of the Ordinance. The claim under which this claim is based reads as follows (Section 3 of the Ordinance as amended by Ordinance 31 of 1914 Section 3): "Nothing in this Ordinance shall be deemed to affect the right of any Chinese person to practise medicine or surgery according to purely Chinese methods and to demand and recover reasonable charges in respect of such service provided that such person does not take or use any name, title or addition calculated to induce anyone to believe that he is qualified, to practise medicine or surgery according to modern scientific methods." It seems to me that to use the word "Doctor" (in English) on a brass plate displayed in the Caine Road is to use a title calculated to induce persons to believe that the practitioner using it is qualified to practise medicine according to modern scientific methods; and that no addition will cure this effect.

The Chinese Medical Practitioner, who follows Chinese methods, has hitherto taken a conservative line and has not adopted the customs associated in the public mind with the practitioners trained under a system which is recognised among us as scientific. The object of the Ordinance is to protect the public from being misled by persons untruly representing themselves to be qualified medical men. This object would be defeated if the word "Doctor" was freely used by unqualified persons. I am therefore of opinion that the defendant, having used this title has brought himself within the provisions of this Ordinance.

He also claims to be discharged on the ground that though he used the title "Doctor" he has not done so wilfully and falsely. The meaning of these words in this connection has been clearly laid down in the case "Ellis v. Kelly" (30 L.J. M.C. 35). The essence of the offence is "wilful falsity." Before the offence is committed the offender must know that he has no right to use the title and must continue its use with such knowledge. It is not committed if the use is ignorantly based on some inadequate qualification; nor yet if the use is maintained bona fide in

KILLED AT THE FRONT.

Relative of Well-known Hongkong Man Killed.

We greatly regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Walter Wotton, who was killed recently while fighting in France.

The deceased soldier was a son of the late Captain Wotton of Shanghai, who was formerly in the employ of the Szechuan Oriental Steamship Company, and has been serving in King Edward's Light Horse. We understand that he was a nephew of Mr. Frank White of Hongkong.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Subscription List No. 32.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.

T. T. from Saigon, \$7000.00.

Yeuk Chi Girls School Bazaar, 150.00.

Yeuk Chi Girls School, \$142.50 and 1 sovereign, 143.15.

1 Subscriber of \$24.50, and 1 of \$22.50, 47.30.

Already acknowledged \$476.145.20.

Total \$493.490.65.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D. are as under:—

Inspection of Arms.

Members of No. 1 Section Artillery Battery will return their rifles and bayonets to Headquarters on Monday, 23rd instant, before 10 a.m., for inspection. They will be ready for re-issue on Tuesday 24th instant.

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 23rd instant, 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co.—Musketry and Rifle exercises at Tai Koo Dockyard, under Sergeant Bullock. Right Section M.G. Co.—Squad drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters Remainder Nil.

Gan Chai Hill, Kowloon, On duty until morning of 25th instant.—Scouts Company. Officer on duty to-night Capt. Stewart. Officer on duty to-morrow night Capt. Hutchison.

Detachment Camp, Kowloon, On duty to-night 1st Sec. M.G. Co. & the following members of Right Sec. M.G. Co.—Ptes. R. Anderson, Archie, Benjamin, Graves, Machado, and Setna. Officer on duty Lieut. Ross.

On duty to-morrow night, Centre Section M.G. Co. Officer on duty, Lieut. Wright. On duty 23rd instant, Civil Service Company. Officer on duty, Lieut. Lindsay. Orderly Officer until 25th instant, Lieut. C. Smith. Orderly Sergeant until 25th instant, Corp. Young.

order to assert a supposed legal right.

In the present case I have no doubt that Dr. Wong Him (I here accord courtesy title, because I should certainly describe him by the Chinese equivalent if I were speaking in his own language) has been innocent of any desire to deceive the public. He has made additions to his brass plate, with the object of clearing his position from ambiguity. He has defended himself on this summons in the hope that the Court will find that he has a right to use the title "Doctor." It will no doubt be a disappointment to him that the opinion he expressed may entail an alteration in his public description after so many years continuous employment of it in another country. I very readily acquiesce on the charge of having used it "wilfully and falsely." The summons is dismissed.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915.

RIVER BOATS IN COLLISION.

TO-DAY'S SEQUEL IN THE MARINE COURT.

This morning at the Marine Court an enquiry was held at the request of the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamship Co., Ltd., and Capt. R. A. Birse, master of the s.s. Tai Shan, into the alleged incompetency and misconduct of Capt. James Willon, master of the s.s. On Lee, owned by the Sze Yip Steamship Co. Ltd., in regard to a collision which occurred between the two ships in the Western Examination Anchorage near the western boundary of the harbour limits.

The court was composed of the following:—Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N.; Acting-Commander F. Gibson, H. M. S. Tamar, Capt. W. Meeney, s.s. Yuen-seng; Capt. C. P. Seddon, s.s. Japan, and Capt. E. Forsyth, s.s. Kueichow.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, appeared for the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamship Co., and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., instructed by Mr. G. D. Wilkinson, for the captain of the On Lee.

Capt. Willon said he had been in charge of the On Lee since February and also on two occasions previous to that. The full speed of the boat was eleven knots. When nearing Green Island on the day in question, the vessel was travelling a little over ten knots.

He stated that the examination launch was about five points on the port bow. He saw no flag on the launch and he went astern as he came up to her at a reasonable speed; it had nothing to do with the Tai Shan. At the time of the collision the On Lee was practically stationary.

Just prior to that the Tai Shan was coming alongside the examination launch and crossing his bows at a rate of five knots. After passing the launch the Tai Shan must have swung round, coming past the launch, crossed the bows of the On Lee proceeding, after the collision, a further distance of 200 yards before coming to a stop. After the collision the On Lee backed out. The On Lee approached the Tai Shan two points abait the beam, and as the result of the collision the stem of the On Lee was twisted to starboard, two or three places were damaged about the bows, and the guard was broken up. When the collision took place the On Lee was about 100 yards from the examination launch. He claimed that, according to Article 19, he had the right of way, and he did not see the first signal of the examination launch.

After leaving Green Island he, his quartermaster and pilot were the only people on the bridge. There were passengers close to the bridge, but they did not come past the barrier until they saw a collision imminent; when they rushed forward.

In answer to Mr. Potter witness said he was aware of the procedure coming into the harbour, established since the outbreak of war. He saw no signal until after the collision, though he was looking for one. He had good eyesight and could see a flag at nine hundred yards. Even if he saw no signal, his practice would be to come alongside the examination launch. He did not stop instantly upon seeing the signal, but came as near as was safe. With regard to his ability to see a flag at 900 yards it would depend upon the direction of the wind, which on this occasion was coming up behind the On Lee. He claimed that the On Lee was quite as close to the launch as

the Tai Shan, and might have been a trifle ahead of the Tai Shan though he had not sufficient lead to claim prior attention. On this point he contradicted the evidence of Capt. Birse, Lieut. Daly and the marine on this point. He did not see any signal flag on the launch; it might have been obscured by the large flag at the masthead.

Mr. Potter:—If you had been keeping a decent look out you must have seen the flag. Were you looking for a flag?—Yes I was looking out for a flag and I had the quartermaster with the answering pennant in his hand. You could see the Tai Shan?—Oh, certainly.

Were you watching her?—No, I was expecting she would watch me.

I know you are a stickler for the rule of the road and you would hang on to the rule of the road until you "bust" everything to kingdom come.

You have no right to make that remark, Mr. Potter. It is too bad to rub it in like that.

Mr. Potter:—I apologise; perhaps I had no right to make that remark.

Mr. Potter:—If your evidence is true you could not have collided with the Tai Shan unless you had altered your course two or three points?—That is so, but I must keep on my course with a reasonable speed as the course of circumstances would permit. I have no right to run into the examination launch to oblige the Tai Shan.

Continuing, witness said that he gave no signal intimating his change of course; he did not think it necessary.

Mr. Potter:—Do you say that at the time of the collision we were going at five knots, and that we overran the examination launch for about 200 yards?—Every word is true.

Your case depends upon that statement?—I don't know whether it does or not; I am telling the truth.

Lieutenant Daly swears that the Tai Shan was stationary at the time of the collision?—That statement is untrue.

Is it also untrue, as Lieut. Daly and all the witnesses say, that you were going at the rate of four knots at the time of the collision?—That is also untrue.

In answer to the Court the witness claimed that he could stop his ship dead, going from full speed ahead to full speed astern, in one minute and ten seconds.

F. O. Goodman, station supervisor at the Naval Yard, said he was a passenger on the On Lee on this date under consideration, and at the time of the collision standing at the rear of the captain on the bridge. The On Lee was first stopped by the captain who then signalled full astern, when the vessel was about three hundred yards from the examination launch. At the time of the collision the Tai Shan was going ahead at a good speed while the On Lee, with her engines going astern, had still a little headway on.

In answer to Mr. Potter, witness said there were thirteen adults and four children on the bridge inside the grille.

G. W. Carpendale, chief officer on board the On Lee, gave evidence corroborating that of Capt. Willon. Max Friedman, chief engineer on the On Lee spoke as to the instructions received in the engine room up to and including the time of the collision. The collision took place at 6.29 p.m.

Mr. Pollock said it was quite clear that the On Lee had the right to assume she had the right of way, and that the Tai Shan should have kept out of the way. The regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea were in force through the Colony. As regards the examination launch the signals were not flown at material times and it seemed to him a dangerous thing to say that when you came near the examination anchorage the re-

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of August 21, 1914.

Occupation of Guebwiller.

It is officially announced that the French have occupied Guebwiller, a town of Alsace-Lorraine, at the foot of the Vosges. The Russians are advancing along the whole line.

French Re-occupy Mulhausen. It is officially announced that the French have re-occupied Mulhausen, in Alsace, at the point of the bayonet, after very sharp fighting. The French captured six guns and ammunition waggon.

Belgians Driven Back. The Press Bureau announces that the Belgian Army, being confronted by superior numbers, has fallen back. Communication with Brussels has become difficult since early this morning.

A Canadian Present. A message from Quebec says that the Government is presenting four million pounds of Canadian cheese for the use of the British army.

A Zeppelin Appears. The Paris Times publishes a Copenhagen dispatch which states that a Zeppelin aircraft was reported to have passed over Borbjerg, on the west coast of Denmark, at an altitude of a thousand feet, and was travelling northwards towards Brussels.

Pillaging by Germans. The Germans re-attacked Brest yesterday afternoon in force. They pillaged the railway station and bombarded the town, the terrified inhabitants fleeing. It is reported that the Germans have bombarded Triermont.

The Value of Aviation. Yesterday the German advance guard quietly pushed forward in the neighbourhood of the Belgian positions. An aviator, however, detected the movement and averted a possible surprise by informing headquarters, who sent forward some cavalry. The enemy fell back after some marching and counter-marching.

Italy and the Entente. Telegrams from Rome say that a majority in the Italian Cabinet favour intervention in the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

"Shoulder to Shoulder." In the Canadian Parliament stirring speeches of loyalty to Britain against Germany's insensate military despotism were delivered. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Premier Borden both made magnificent speeches and were given ovations. They affirmed that the Dominions would stand shoulder to shoulder for the honour of the Empire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was convinced that Great Britain would emerge stronger than ever, with the Irish trouble washed away.

Regulations for preventing collisions at sea were not in force, and when you left the anchorage they again came into being. Apart from that the regulations could only be suspended by an order in council, which had not been done in this case.

After hearing Mr. Potter, the Court adjourned until Monday at 2.30 p.m. when judgment will be delivered.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S PRESUMPTION.

GERMANY THE SHIELD FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM!

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

August 20, 2.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Dr. Bethmann Hollweg reiterated his defence of the German policy. Speaking with great acerbity at the action of Great Britain, he concluded by saying that the restoration of peace is only possible with Germany occupying an inviolably strong position. The British policy of the balance of power must disappear. Germany must consolidate, strengthen and secure her position so that the other Powers would never again think of the policy of isolating Germany or other peoples. We must gain the freedom of the seas, not as England did, to rule over them, but that they serve equally all peoples, and we will remain the shield for the peace and freedom of both big and small nations. We don't hate the peoples who were driven to war by their governments, but we shall hold on till those peoples demand peace from their governments, who are really guilty, till the road becomes free for a new liberated Europe, free of French intrigues, Muscovite desire, and the conquest of English tutelage.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

A Hongkong Hotel Manager Fined.

Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning gave his decision in the case in which the manager of the Peak Hotel, was charged at the instance of the Captain Superintendent of Police with failing to supply the police, as required by Ordinance, with particulars of the departure and destination of Miss Meta Darrow, who was resident at the Peak Hotel from July 28 to August 1. Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence.

His Worship said:—"The Travellers Restriction Ordinance 1915" empowers the Captain Superintendent of Police to control the movements of three classes of persons:

(1) Persons entering the Colony.

(2) Persons departing from the Colony.

In order to carry out his duties, he has ordered the manager of the Peak Hotel to furnish certain particulars relating to visitors staying in the hotel. The manager has failed to comply with these directions in the case of Miss Darrow, who left the hotel on August 1. The manager omitted to report her departure from the hotel to the Captain Superintendent of Police. He thereby committed an offence. The duty of the hotel keeper is the same, whether the visitor has lately arrived in the Colony or is a resident therein.

The defendant is convicted and is fined \$25.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint, under Section 9 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 9 of 1911), Mr. Douglas William Craddock and Mr. Herbert William Bird to be Un-official Members of the Licensing Board for a further term of three years, with effect from the 19th August and 22nd August, 1915, respectively.

Professor Kenneth Hutchinson Digby, M.B., B.S. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), to be Honorary Visiting Surgeon to the Government Civil Hospital, with effect from 1st July, 1915.

Mr. Hugh Adair Niebet to act as Official Receiver and Registrar of Trade Marks and Letters Patent, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ernest Vincent Carmichael or until further notice, with effect from the 21st August, 1915.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades.

(Central Police Station), Monday, August 23rd.—Return of Rifles by Chinese, Portuguese and Indian Companies at 5.30, 5.50, and 6.10 p.m. respectively, under the Sergeant-Major.

Tuesday, August 24th.—Return of Rifles by British Company at 6 p.m., under Inspector Wilden. Recruits of Indian Company under the Sergeant-Major at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, August 25th.—Men detailed from Portuguese Company under Crown-Sergeant O. M. S. Alves at 6 p.m. Recruits of Chinese Company under two N. O. Officers to be detailed by Acting-Inspector J. M. Wong.

Thursday, August 26th.—Recruits of Indian Company under the Sergeant-Major at 6 p.m. Nos. 1 & 2 Platoons Portuguese Company under own Commanders with Rifles.

Friday, August 27th.—Nos. 1 & 2 Platoons Chinese Company under own Commanders with Rifles.

TYPHOON WARNING.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 2.30 p.m. typhoon E. of Bashi channel moving N. N. W. or N. E.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, July 9, 1915.

The Turf. A strong belief exists usually well informed circles on the Turf that the Stewards of the Jockey Club will introduce a New St. Leger race into one of the forthcoming Extra Meetings at Newmarket. The object, of course, will be (our racing Correspondent "Centaur" writes) to provide a substitute for the Doncaster St. Leger which shall be some compensation to owners for the loss of the real thing. The substitution is also very necessary in the interests of horse-breeding, for it is most important to know whether Pommern, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas and New Derby, is as good as we believe him to be. A victory in a St. Leger of a mile and three-quarters against the best of his age in the entry would surely settle matters beyond all question. A weird suggestion has been made that a New St. Leger would prove a failure by reason of an absurdly small entry, due to the dominating personality of Pommern and the very slight possibility of his being defeated. Therefore the proposal is made that the winner of the New Derby might be compelled to carry a 7 lb. penalty in order to attract a good-sized field. Such an idea is nonsense and would surely not be entertained for a moment by those in authority on the Turf. The real St. Leger is a mile and three-quarter race for three year olds, colts to carry 9.0 and fillies the same weight, less 3 lb. for the sex allowance. An event with any departure from those simple conditions would not be a substitute for the St. Leger, and the real purpose of the substitution would be lost. Clearly the suggestion as to weighing the best horse out of the race is indefensible and ought to be dismissed at once. If Pommern is good enough to win a New St. Leger on the terms that would have obtained at Doncaster he is entitled to do so. At any rate I venture to prophesy now that Mr. S. B. Joel would not enter the horse for any but a fair copy of the original. With Pommern in the land of the living there is not likely to be a big entry. It would probably be smaller than the eighteen received for the New Derby, and at £100 for each horse the size of the sweepstakes can fairly well be foretold. In the case of the New Derby Lord Derby endowed the race with £1,000. His ancestors were interested in the foundation of the Derby and Oaks, which would account for Lord Derby's anxiety this year that the long and interesting sequence should remain unbroken.

(To be Continued.)

Sent for Trial.

The bomb case, recently reported in the columns of the Telegraph, was mentioned in the Police Court this morning. The case is being sent to the sessions.

Dynamite.

Two Chinese were fined \$250 each or in default three months imprisonment by Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, for being in unlawful possession of 100 lbs of dynamite on a boat at Shaukiwan.

Excursion to Macao.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Company's Steamship "Haungshan" will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. to-morrow and return from Macao at 3 p.m. There are reduced fares for second class and deck passengers. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

ANTIPON IN HONGKONG.

Spreading the Fame of the Great British Specific For Rapid Fat-Reduction.

The burden of obesity is so distressing and so unpropitious, and is generally so difficult to get rid of with any degree of permanence, that the introduction to Hongkong of the famous British Specific Antipon will be welcome in many quarters. The preparation is not unknown here already, but the obstacles in the way of its supply to the general public were necessarily great. All difficulties are now removed.

Ere the important discovery of Antipon the treatments usually employed for the reduction of weight included starvation dietary rules, sweating and purging, together with mineral drugging. All these things are weakening in the extreme, and, when obstinately persisted in, ruinous to the constitution. Antipon is diametrically opposed to such drastic methods.

To expel the superfluous fatty matter from the system is all very well, but the body must be simply nourished at the same time. Now, Antipon not only rapidly eliminates the excess of fat, but overcomes the unfortunate tendency to "run to fat." Ample wholesome food therefore becomes Antipon's strength-giving ally, and there is no need to dread that the extra nourishment taken will bring about a re-development of excessive fatty tissue.

Every dose of Antipon is a sure step in the direction of the recovery of beauty of form and vigorous nervous energy.

The decrease of weight is not a tedious process. Within twenty-four hours of the first dose there is a reduction varying according to individual conditions between 8 oz. to 3 lb. The scales will be the unerring recorder. The daily decrease is eminently satisfactory. When normal weight and symmetrical proportions are regained the treatment is no longer necessary.

Antipon contains only the most harmless vegetable substances in solution, the liquid being in appearance like a light red wine. It is palatable, refreshing and slightly tart, and never occasions any unpleasant reactionary effects.

Antipon can be obtained at all drug stores, from stock or to order, or in case of any difficulty, a large case will be forwarded direct from the Antipon Laboratories, Store Street, London E.C. carriage paid, on receipt of remittance for 11 dols. or 22 dols.

SANITARY BOARD.

The following are the orders of the day for the meeting to be held on Tuesday next:—

Application for an offensive trade licence at Nos. 1 and 2, North Street, Inland Lot No. 953 section A.

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of August, 1915.

List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1 of 1903 for the month of July, 1915.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the month ending 31st July and for the weeks ending 28th July and 1st August, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 1st and 8th August, 1915.

Rat return for the weeks ending 7th and 14th August, 1915.